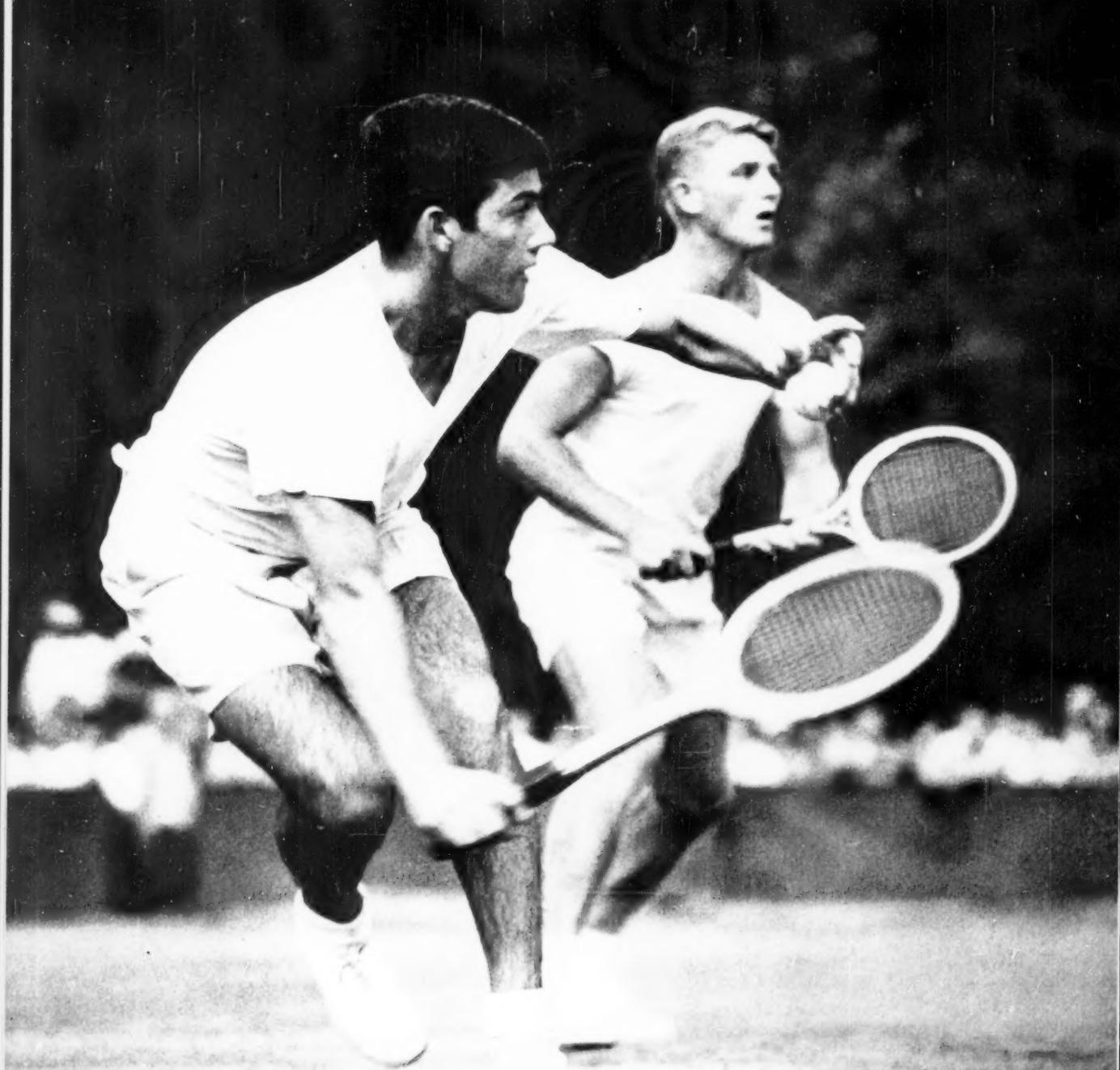


SCHOLASTIC COACH



MAY 1954 • 25c



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VOLUME 23 • NUMBER 9 • MAY

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447

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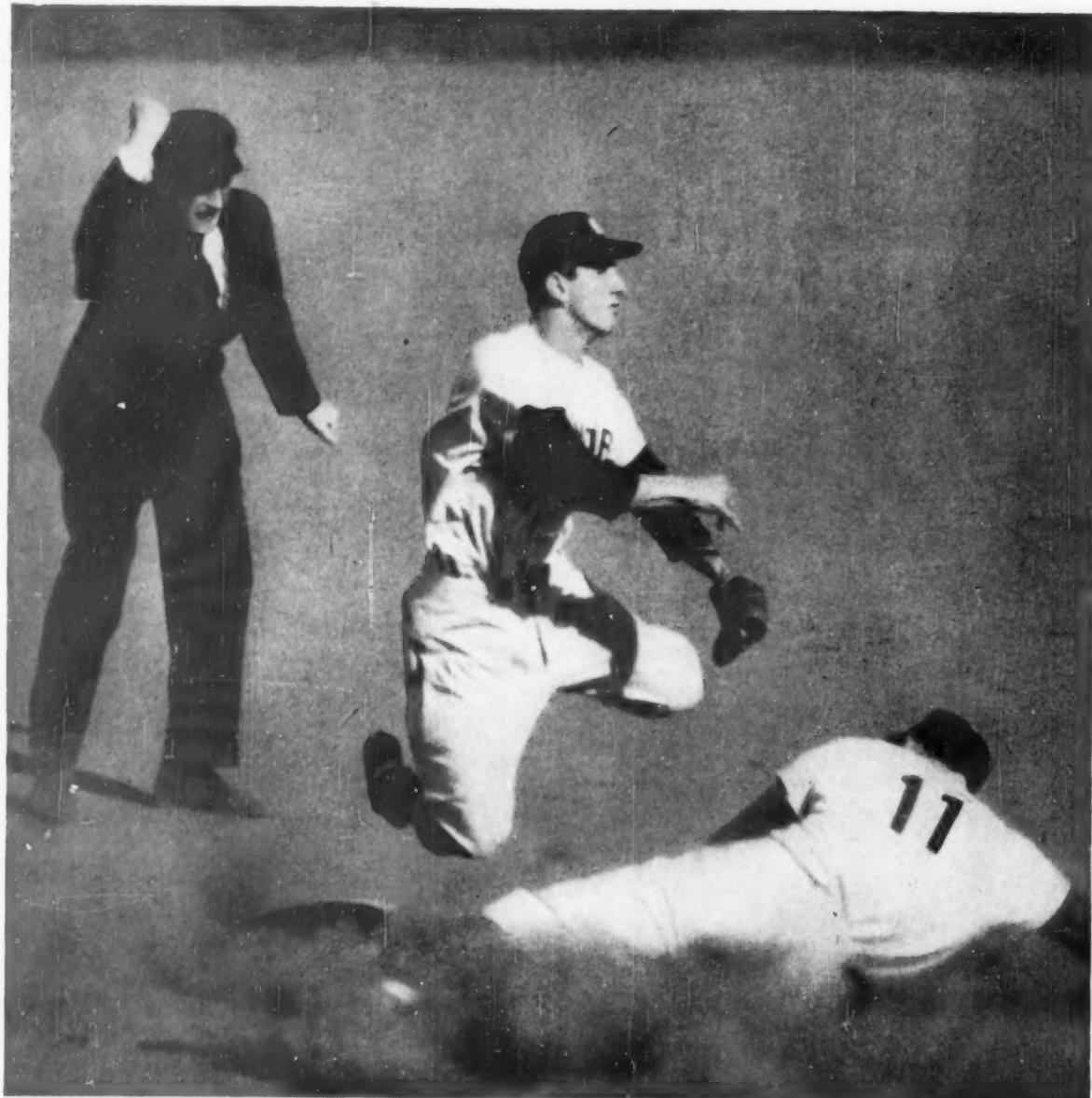
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Johnson & Johnson

Three boosts and a beef

FIFTEEN years ago, Clary Anderson would have been stripped of his crying towel and drummed out of the football coaches union for some of the things he says in his article on page 7. "Insane," "heretic," "radical" are the arrows that would have been slung at him.

But times change, and today Clary's theories command the most respectful attention. They mirror the tremendous changes that have occurred in football, and illustrate the type of ingenious thinking that the progressive schoolboy coach is applying to his job.

Look at some of the thoughts he projects:

We kick only as a last resort . . . on fourth down.

We've gone to great pains to establish ourselves as a passing team. We want everybody to know it, and we establish the fact by throwing at any time.

We do not like them (passers) "to eat the ball."

If the enemy has a glaring weakness, he (quarterback) may exploit it on every play.

If a particular pass is consistently successful, he (qb) may call it repeatedly until stopped.

The boy who will pass on first down from any point on the field is not a gambler, but a fine strategist.

If you find this a little too rich for your blood, read Clary's article and see how convincingly he develops these theses.

Who is this fellow Clary Anderson? Just about the most successful high school coach in America! Playing in the very tough Essex County league in the very tough football state of New Jersey, Clary's Montclair High School teams have won 83 out of 89 games the past 10 years—for a super gaudy .933 winning percentage!

In that time, Clary has produced five unbeaten clubs, seven state champions, and dozens of outstanding college players. Last fall alone,

27 of his graduates were playing on varsity college teams.

B-r-r-r-rother!

RED-EYED OVER EMIL

ISN'T it about time some of our track impresarios stopped running themselves ragged trying to get Emil Zatopek to come over here and run our boys ragged?

Sure, the guy is the greatest runner in the world, perhaps of all time. But that hardly qualifies him for a joy ride to the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Zatopek isn't just a pawn in a captive country (Czechoslovakia). He's a full-blown Communist—and positively ecstatic about it. He derives all his inspiration from belonging to the Party (he says) and has nothing but contempt for us poor decadent capitalists.

The man's entitled to his opinions, of course. But this type of zealot can hardly contribute anything to the cause of international amity. So why keep begging him to race in the U. S. A.?

With so many Americans working overtime chasing our home-grown tovariches out of public life, it's downright ridiculous to roll out the carpet for a dedicated disciple of the Soviet way of life.

REIGN OF TERRY

WE'RE tickled pink—and blue, yellow, and chartreuse—over Terry Brennan's appointment at Notre Dame. The choice of a 25-year-old youngster for perhaps the choicest coaching post in the country speaks volumes for the kind of coaching being done in our high schools today. For Terry is only a year out of the schoolboy ranks.

But—and this is only a quibble—Terry is NOT the "youngest head coach ever appointed by a major football power," as is popularly believed. We can think of at least two other fellows with superior claims to that designation.

There's Larry Bankart, for example. Larry wasn't even 21 when he was tapped by Colgate back in 1910. The other fellow who comes to mind works just the length of a clipping penalty from our typewriter. We refer to Herb McCracken, publisher of *Scholastic Coach*.

Herb was exactly 24 years old when he replaced Jock Sutherland at Lafayette College. That was in 1924. Two years later, Lafayette was claiming the nation's No. 1 rating with a 9-0 record against major opposition.

RAISING A RACKET

THOSE gorgeous feathers sticking out of our caps these days are self-inflicted, but none the less merited. We're entitled to crow a little over the superb tennis sequences we've been running for the past two months. It isn't every magazine that can boast an exclusive series of motion picture strips showing Ken Rosewall and Lew Hoad demonstrating the basic strokes.

Ken and Lew are the 18-year-old wonders of the Australian world championship team, and getting them in front of our magic-eye camera was an epochal scoop. It took perspicacity, ingenuity, and perseverance—like investing 10¢ in a phone call to Forest Hills.

That actually is the story behind our "scoop." Chapter 1 occurred when the Aussies blew into town for our national championships last fall. We phoned Harry Hopman, the Aussie coach, and arranged for a meeting. Chapter 2 was the meeting itself, at which time Harry expressed his complete willingness to get the boys to pose for us. Chapter 3 took place the next day when the boys engaged in an intensive practice session for the exclusive benefit of our cameraman.

That's the kind of tame stuff that some "scoops" are made of. But who's complaining?



The 1954 editions of these two favorite annuals are now ready and we are extending our offer of free copies to your teams. Address Hillerich & Bradsby Co., Louisville 2, Kentucky, Dept. SC.



THE FAMOUS SLUGGER YEAR BOOK

Every year players and fans from coast-to-coast look forward to the Famous Slugger Year Book with its 64 pages packed with baseball interest. The 1954 edition contains pictures and stories of the 1953 season and highlights of previous years. Includes authentic facts and records and photos of great hitters in action.

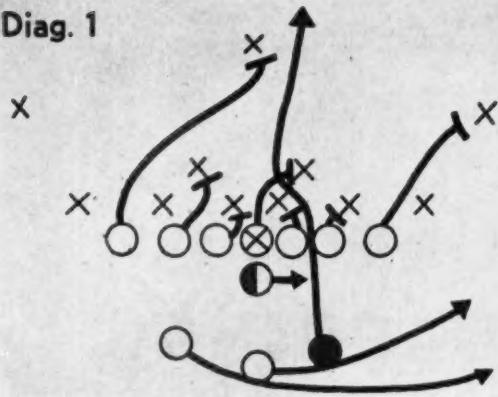
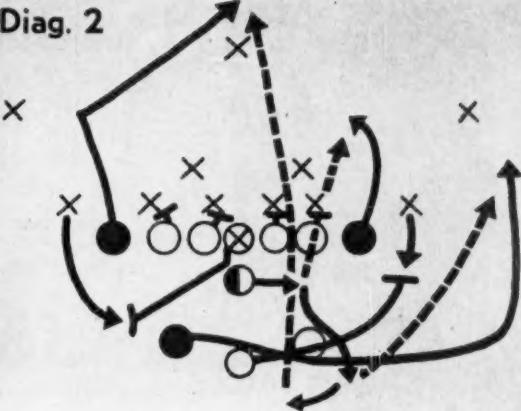


SOFTBALL RULE BOOK

Includes complete, official 1954 softball rules, diagram of diamond, pictures of last year's championship teams and other valuable and interesting information.

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS

FOR BASEBALL AND SOFTBALL

Diag. 1**Diag. 2**

RUN OR THROW!

By CLARY ANDERSON

Coach, Montclair (N. J.) High School

FOR many years, the offensive team in football put the ball into play by a kick, a run, or a pass. Coaches, to be successful, had to devote nearly equal time to all three offensive phases; and the apple of their eyes was the "triple threat"—a fellow who could kick, run, and pass.

Today, offensive thinking has changed. Possession has become the all-important thing, and kicking has fallen by the wayside. At Montclair, for example, we want our quarter-

back to think only in terms of running or throwing. We hate to give up the ball, and we kick only as a last resort.

Since we punt only on fourth down, our center, kicker, and blockers must be prepared for pressure punting. This increases the onus. But we feel that if we can click with our run or throw offense, we won't have to do much punting.

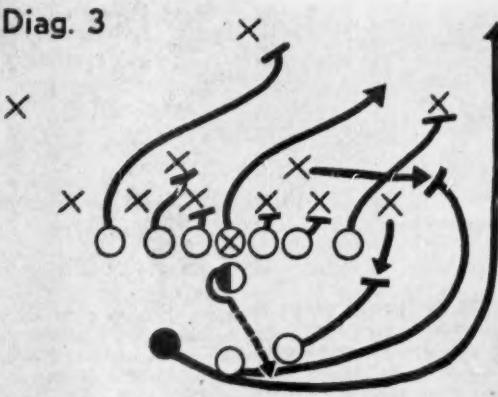
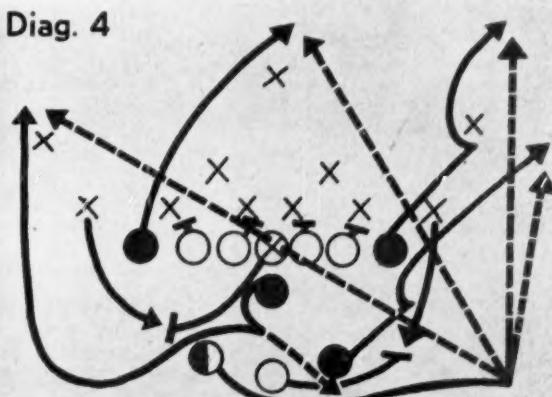
Our heavy accent on offense is justified, we believe. Though some defensive powerhouses feel they can

score even when the opponents initiate the play (by excellent kick returns, intercepted passes, fumble recoveries, etc.), we've found that we're infinitely more successful when we put the ball into play.

Since we run from the T, basically, with frequent shifts into the box, our thoughts are applicable to both the T and wingback formations. We try to make every play look like a run; and have designed our attack so that every running play, except the sneak, can develop into a pass. We want our quarterback to mix up his calls and keep the defense guessing.

We feel that if we can temporarily freeze their secondary, we can do a better job of both running and passing. If they freeze a step back, our blockers have a much better angle and opportunity to get to them on running plays; and if they freeze a step up, our receivers may well get the jump on them on pass plays.

We run the conventional dive play
(Continued on page 46)

Diag. 3**Diag. 4**



By ARCH STEEL, Assistant Coach, Iowa State

DE LUXE LINEBACKING

FROM the standpoint of primary responsibility on defense, the front line is charged with disrupting the play as quickly as possible and stripping it of interference. It then falls to the second line of defense—the linebackers—to stop the ball-carrier.

Hence, in any system featuring two or more linebackers, defensive strength is measured to a great extent by the play of the immediate secondary.

The responsibilities of a linebacker are both numerous and difficult, requiring an abundance of courage, desire, intelligence, and a certain amount of intuition.

Since the linebacker's play depends a great deal upon the overall defensive plan, any discussion of linebacking must necessarily begin at that point.

The center is usually the captain of defense, and calls the specific alignments to be used. Many factors must be considered in calling the defensive alignment, the most important of which follow:

1. **Tactical Situation:**
(a) Down and distance.
(b) Position on the field.
(c) Score.
(d) Time left to play.
(e) Weather conditions.
(f) Wind.
2. **Knowing Your Opponents' Strengths and Weaknesses:**
(a) Strong running game or strong passing game, or both?
(b) Do they favor running to right or the left?
(c) What is their strongest play?

(d) Who is their best ball-carrier?
(e) Do they have a good reverse attack?

(f) Do they have a good passer?

(g) Can they throw them long?
(h) Do they pass on first down?

(i) Do they run to the wide side of the field or do they run to the sidelines?

Calling defenses correctly is a matter of figuring what plays the opposition is likely to run and then shifting the defense accordingly. It is a matter of presenting the strongest defense to cope with the situation—meeting strength with strength, and weakness with weakness.

A linebacker's responsibility against forward passes is limited to a seven-yard hooking zone and the immediate flat zone to his outside, in the case of the corner linebacker; and the area immediately behind him, in the case of the middle linebacker.

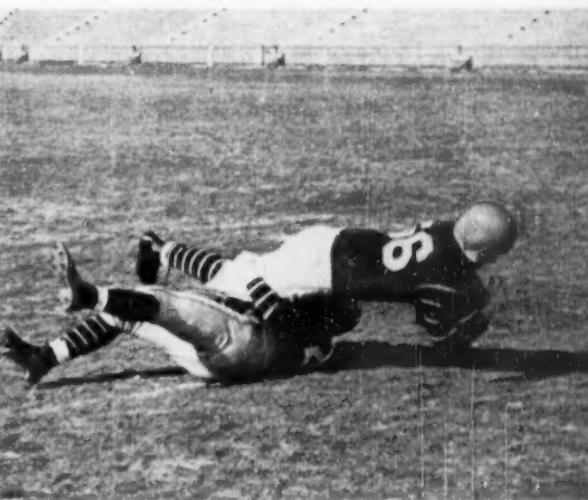
When offensive ends release from their stance and charge immediately downfield, the corner linebackers must retreat to cover their seven-yard hooking zone and then check the receiver to the responsible halfback. Such forward pass indication should prompt the middle linebacker to retreat to his hooking zone to await action in his territory.

The linebackers can expect a pass after the following:

1. After their team has been penalized.
2. After their team has fumbled

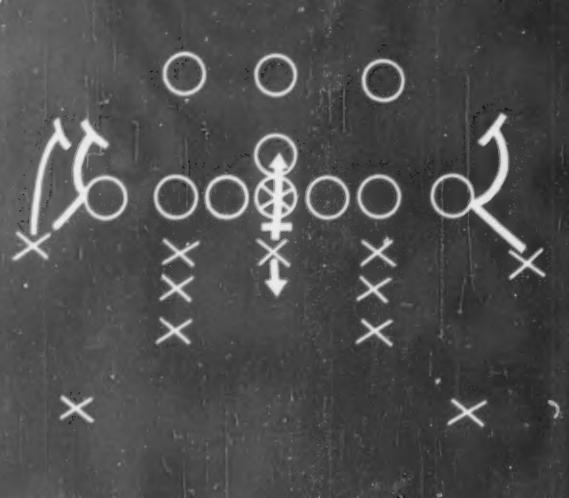
(Concluded on page 44)

SHOULDER AND HEAD TACKLE: Linebacker moves in with feet spread, arms outstretched, eyes open and neck bulled. He drives near shoulder into opponent's waist and shoots head to one side. He throws arms around man's legs and pulls them toward him. He then drives hard with the shoulders and legs.



SIDE TACKLE: Tackler keeps feet until he gets in close, then drives his head and shoulders across opponent's thighs. He gets his body entirely across the man's path and throws both arms around his legs. He squeezes the carrier's knees tightly so that contact dumps opponent over him, and tackler winds up on top. In this side tackle, it's essential not to leave the feet too soon. When the move is made from in close, the

tackler is sure of establishing contact, so that even if he doesn't make a perfect tackle, he'll at least slow the ball-carrier up. This tackle is used mostly in the open field. The shoulder and head tackle (on the facing page) is used mostly when the runner is coming straight at you. Hard, deadly tackling is the greatest defensive weapon in the coach's book. There's simply no substitute for this skill.



Diag. 1, how the basic formation looks to the offense.

Diag. 2, how the Double-I operates the normal 7-2-2.

DOUBLE-I SHELL

WATCH my hands closely as I move the shells around and see if you can guess which one covers the pea."

Most of us are familiar with the old shell game in which a quick-fisted spieler moves two or three shells over a pea, then asks you to guess which shell the pea is under. It's extremely tough to guess right, so rapid and smooth are the hand movements.

At Natick, we apply the same principle on defense. In our "shell" defense, we throw three defensive men into different areas and let the offense try to guess who is coming from where. Since this is a rather revolutionary type of defense, you might be interested in knowing our reasons for using it, how we apply it, and some conclusions and warnings concerning it.

All of us know that an offensive lineman has two definite advantages over the man he's blocking. They are:

1. The starting number — he knows it, the opponent doesn't. This gives him an opportunity to get underway with his power before the defensive man can start moving.

2. Whom to block and how — once

the defense sets, the offensive man knows where to go and what type of block to use.

These advantages accrue because of the fact that the offense is calling the shots and is hitting where it thinks it can gain the most.

In recent years, however, more and more defenses are being designed with the idea of eliminating the second advantage. Examples include the straight line, plugging, slanting, and looping defenses. In these devils, the defensive men maneuver so as to surprise the blockers.

As stated before, the offense is calling the shot. He knows when, where, and how to move in order to make his block effective. A simple law of physics, force = weight x distance, will show us that it takes a very good lineman to stop an offensive man who's underway.

Let's assume that the offensive lineman (about 200 pounds) moves his weight two steps. He thus has about 400 lbs. of force hitting at a stationary target of 200 pounds (even though the latter may have taken one step, his force is still 200 pounds). All things being equal, the stationary force must give way to the moving force.

One way to counteract this lack of force by the defensive man is to get him moving so that he also has weight x distance. Now, if we add to this movement the element of surprise, i.e. if the defensive men moving under power can surprise the blockers by coming at them from three different positions, we then have an effective defense.

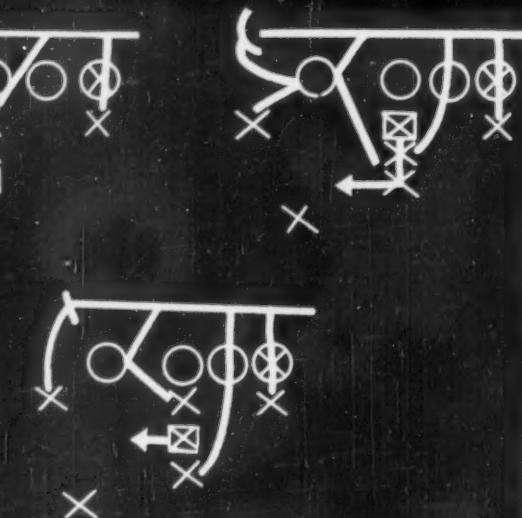
While the shell defense has eliminated the offensive advantage, it is not an unorthodox defense. So there's no risk of being outmaneuvered in any general area.

The defense lines up as shown in Diag. 1. The shell men line up behind one another in two rows of three, either facing the tackles or the splits.

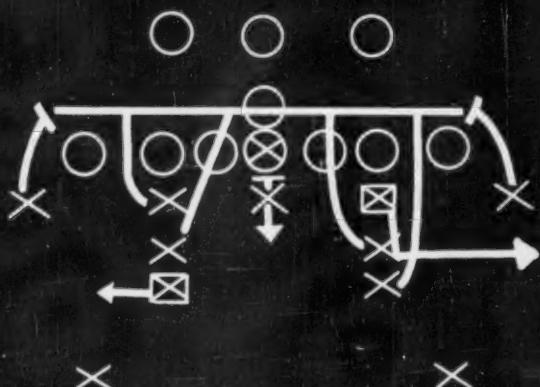
The middle guard doesn't vary his position, but can either hit and hold, drive through the center's head, or hit and step back as a middle backer or close safety man.

The ends usually cover the outside, either hitting the offensive ends and drifting out or splitting wide and taking their normal two steps. The halfbacks usually play about seven to ten yards back.

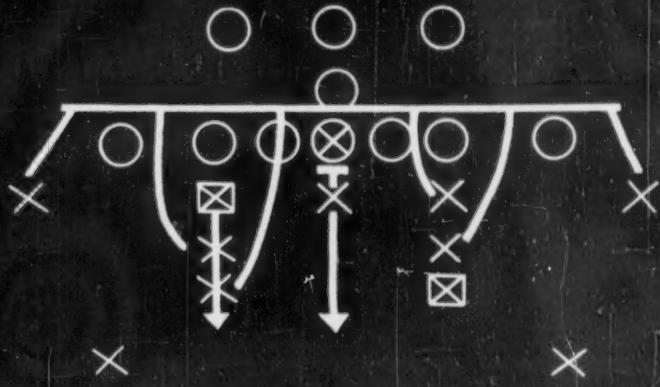
Diag. 2 shows how the defense may operate the normal 7-2-2. To simplify the explanation, only the



By **RUDOLPH J. FOBERT**, Line Coach, Natick (Mass.) H. S.



Diag. 3, shifting of the Double-I into a 6-3-2.



Diag. 4, shifting of the Double-I into a 6-2-2-1.

DEFENSE

left unit is shown. The right shell may perform the same movement. But *both units operate independently*, the first man in each unit quarterbacking his group.

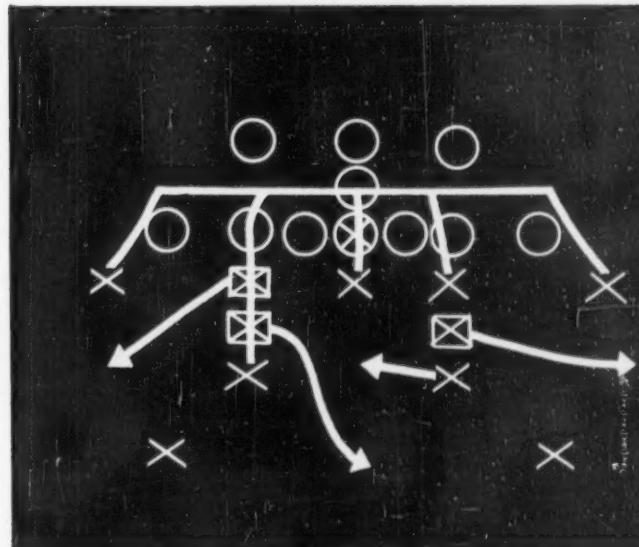
Three possible variations for the shell men are shown. Many others may be worked out to suit yourself. However, in all variations of the 7-2-2, the offensive ends must be jolted or held up. The defensive halfbacks and backers can play zone, or the halfbacks may play the ends man to man while the backers play zone.

The shell men must be fast and aggressive and must get in to form the defensive cup. They must make their angles sharp and drive through any offensive men coming in at them.

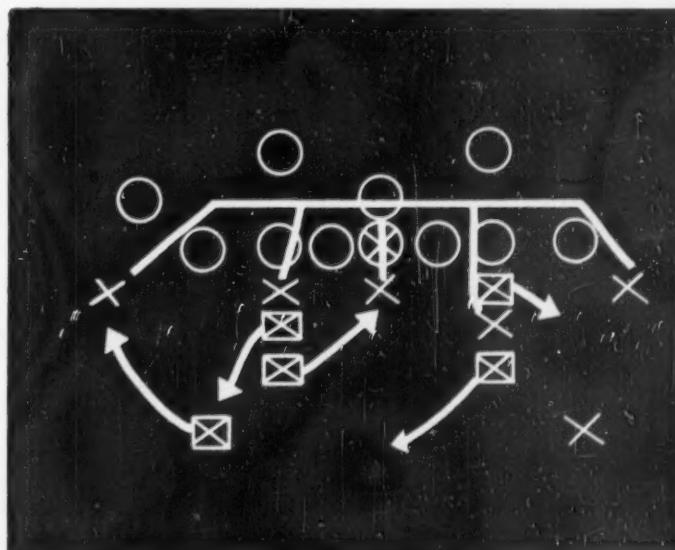
We can also shift into a 6-3-2 (Diag. 3), a 6-2-2-1 (Diag. 4), a 5-3-2-1 (Diags. 5-6), a 5-4-2, or any other defense desired. In all cases, the shift must be made on the snap of the ball.

I've outlined only one variation of these defenses. As with the 7-2-2, however, you may devise any number you choose.

Perhaps the biggest advantage of
(Concluded on page 37)



Diag. 5, shifting of the Double-I into a 5-3-2-1.



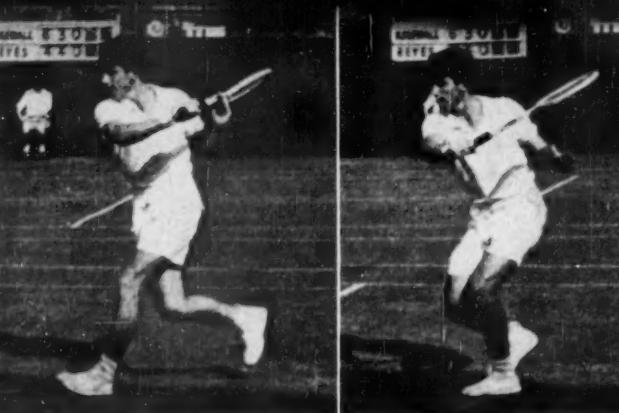
Diag. 6, throwing a 5-3-2-1 against a flanker.

STROKING BY ROSEWALL

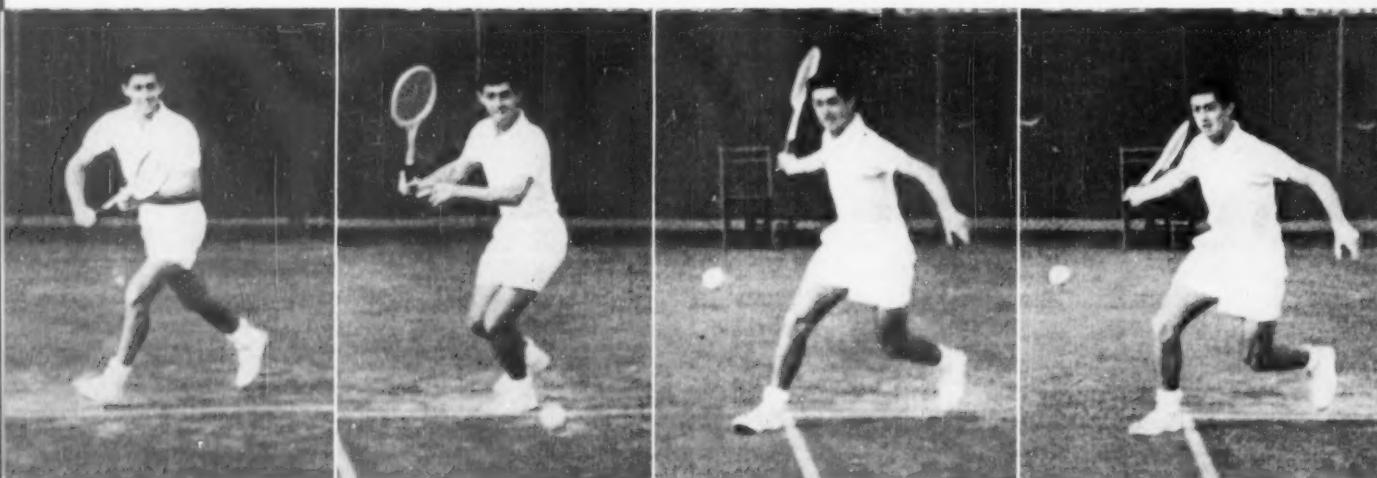
Exclusive Scholastic Coach Sequences
of the Famous Aussie Davis Cupper

Captions by BILLY TALBERT,

Captain, U. S. Davis Cup Team

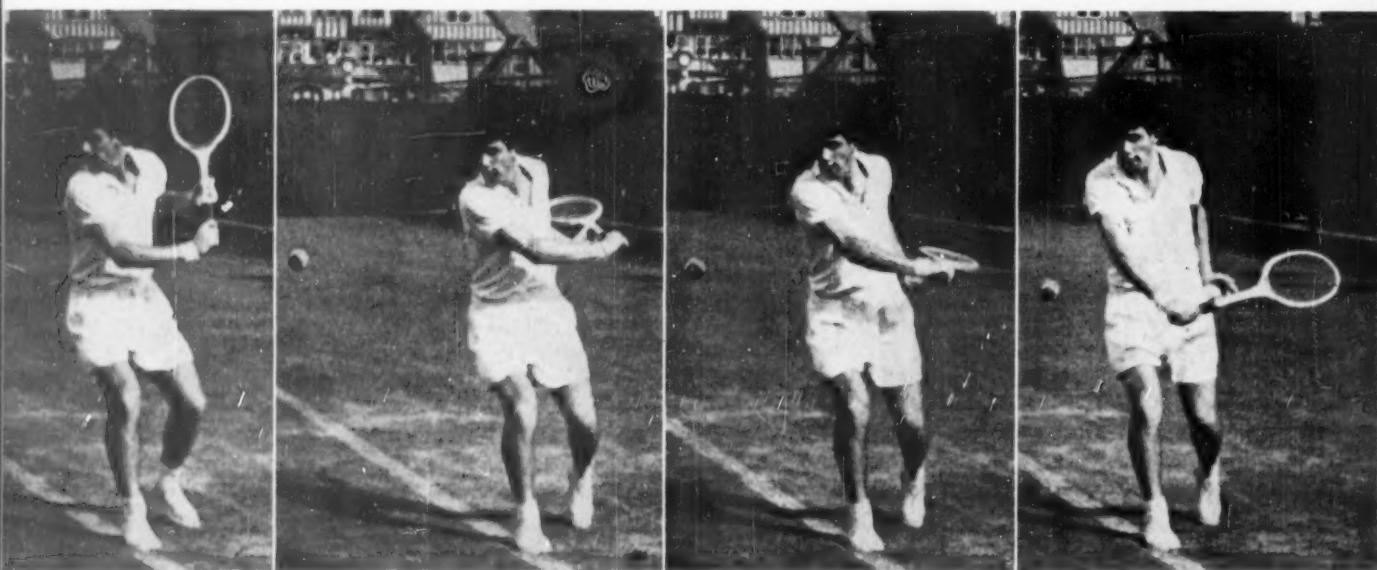


BACKHAND DROP VOLLEY: After running in, fully wound up, as if to hit on the dead run, Rosewall stops and hits what apparently is a drop shot with underspin. Note his beautiful distribution of weight and the way his back



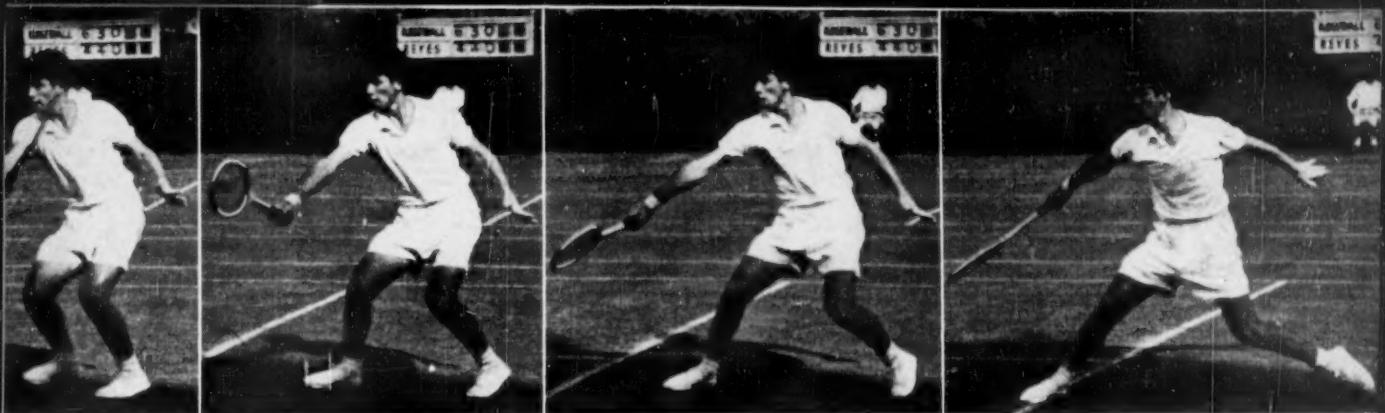
FOREHAND: No. 1 shows an excellent ready position, and No. 2 illustrates perfect balance. But in No. 3 we see that Rosewall has to move one step to the side and hit off the wrong foot. A player like Vines would have hopped once

to get into proper position. But others, like Kovacs and Gonzales, hit with this open stance on the wrong foot. The only reason they can get away with it is balance and weight transference. Rosewall is using the classical Eastern ap-



BACKHAND: As you can quickly see, this is a static stroke with no leg motion at all. Though the ball is hit quite close to the body, it's still an excellent stroke. Note the extremely open face with which he winds up—again rem-

iniscent of Kovacs. But the next photo clearly shows that he's going to hit the ball flat or with slight underspin, whereas Kovacs would ordinarily hit with a little overspin. Rosewall uses a big wind-up, rather unusual today. It



foot turns under (last photo). Rosewall is one of the few players who can slide with control on grass. You just can't do it without turning your back foot under. While this shot is an unusual one in that the player is hitting the ball at

the service line without following it in, it is the best executed of the series. It can only be a drop shot or a waist-high volley, since he finishes pulling away from the ball slightly, in contrast with his backhand drive finish (at bottom).



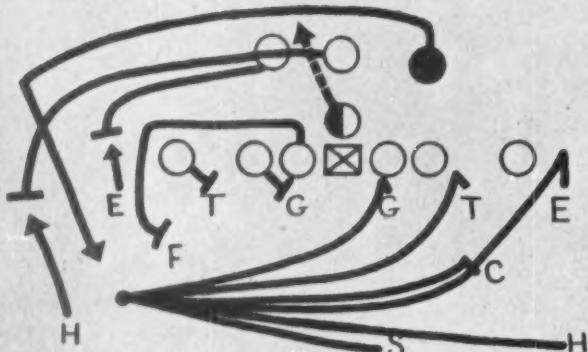
approach. Notice how he lays back his wrist and hits with a fully extended arm with practically no angle—a typical Eastern style shot. The last two frames show Rosewall pulling with his elbow and crooking it up, which could very possibly

cause him to net the ball. My total impression is that Rosewall would have done better to change his feet, spread wide, and not hit on the run. On the whole, however, his forehand drive is a graceful, free-flowing, easy shot.

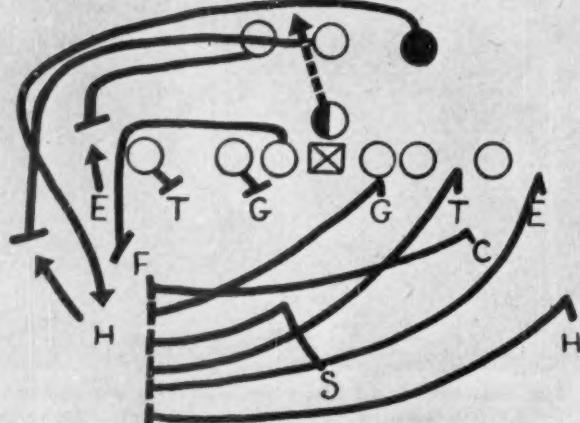


illustrates complete confidence and precision, a la Don Budge. But where Don's backhand was a bludgeon, Rosewall's is characterized by finesse and delicacy. The best action shot is No. 6, showing the beginning of the follow-

through. Ken is pointing the racket face in the direction of the ball, and you can just picture him aiming the shot. This, to me, is a typical Rosewall shot. I consider his backhand perhaps the best in the game today. It is a beautif



WRONG . . . defensive team converges on one spot against ball-carrier who has broken past line of scrimmage. One block or trip can pile up entire group, enabling carrier to go all the way. Defensive RH has done good job of driving runner in.



RIGHT . . . each defensive player assumes a pursuit angle that will take him to spot where he has chance to meet carrier. Defensive RH has again driven runner inside, on the assumption that his teammates will meet the ball-carrier along the way.

Detailed Defensive Planning

WHEN the high-scoring, open type of offense erupted into popular favor, it soon became apparent that defense was falling behind. Lacking surprise and variation, the old orthodox defenses just couldn't cope with the quick-opening, deceptive, long-gaining style of attack.

In other words, the offense expected, and usually got, a straight charging 6-man line with an occasional shift to a 5 or 7, depending upon the situation. As far as the individual defensive lineman was concerned, no matter how strong he was he usually could be tricked into a maneuver or reaction that would put him completely out of the play.

All these new concepts of attack forced the coaches to reorganize their defensive thinking. Defense underwent a complete overhauling, and today some semblance of balance has been restored.

The modern defensive lineman no longer depends entirely upon brute strength and ruggedness. He is smart, alert, fast, and exacting in the execution of his assignments. Particularly since two-way football is back in vogue.

Undoubtedly the greatest advancement in defense is diversification. It's not uncommon for a team to enter a game with a dozen different defensive set-ups, plus variations. The offense is apt to face anything from a 3 to a 9, with over- and under-shifted lines, slants and loops, etc.

By **CHARLIE LAW**

*Athletic Director, Suffolk University
Assistant, Harvard University*

The value of this diversification may be summed up in one word—confusion. In fact, the modern defense can be just as confusing to the offense as the offense is to the defense.

With the defense constantly varying their stunts and charges, the offense can seldom get a good shot at them. They must now try to figure out just what the defense will do and adjust their blocks and angles accordingly—which isn't the easiest thing in the world to do.

We don't mean to imply that all the defense must do is confuse the offense. Not by a long shot. It still has to execute all the basic techniques, and execute them well.

Basically, the defensive player must have a good stance, one that will enable him to maintain good balance and control. He must keep his eyes open, make full use of his hands and arms, have a good fast charge, and always be alert.

There are numerous methods of developing these basic individual techniques, depending upon the thinking of the coach. Some coaches prefer to use a lot of mechanical equipment, while others feel that the best results can be obtained only with "live" contact work. The writer believes that both methods have their good points and that the wise coach will avail himself of both.

Along with basic techniques, the player must be taught to react to the many complex situations that will be met during the game. He must learn to play only one man at a time. The odds against playing two men are just that—two to one.

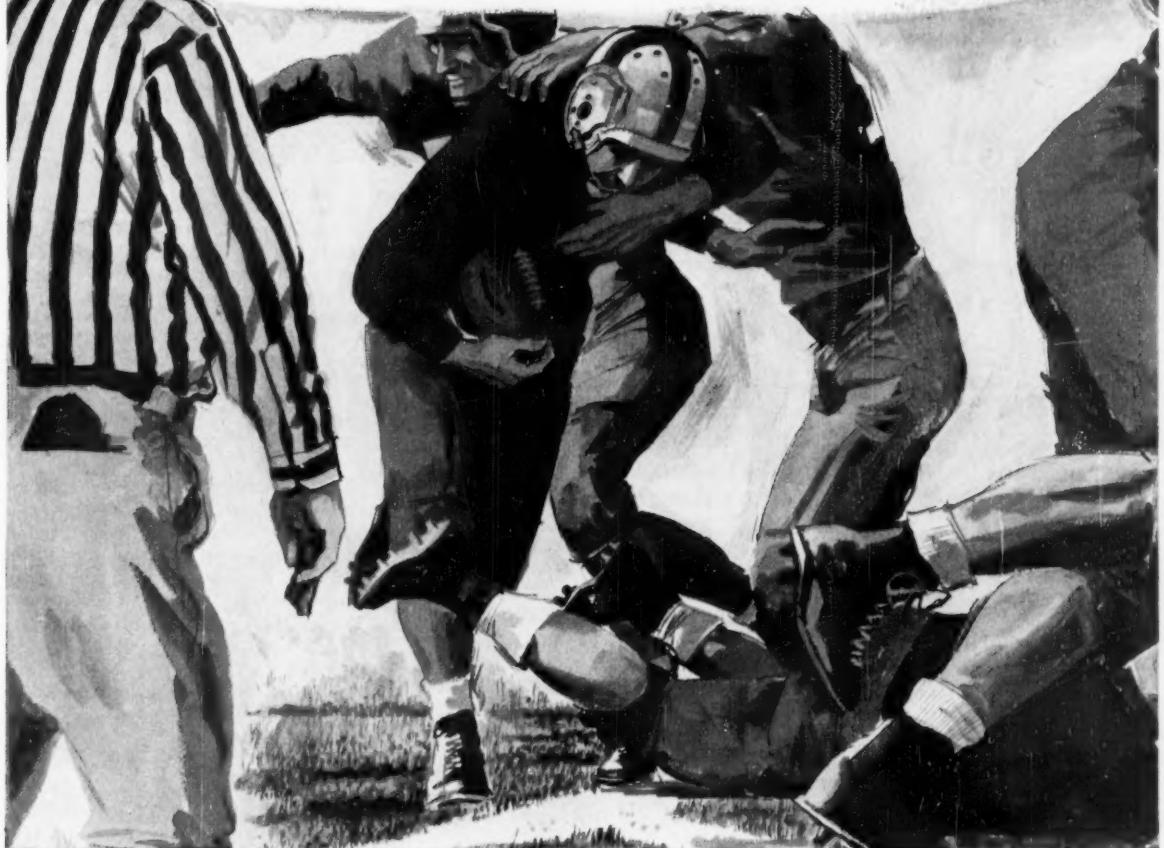
Whenever attacked by two offensive men, the defensive player should check and jam at the spot, rather than battle two men and give up territory and space.

By the same token, the defensive men should never try to move two men when attempting to penetrate beyond the line. He may be successful occasionally, but generally he'll wind up on the losing end. *Rule: Charge one man first, then play the second, if necessary.*

The defensive man should never take the easy way in battling for position. He should always go the

AFTER coaching in the high school field until 1946 (during which time he contributed several articles to *Scholastic Coach*), Charlie Law moved up to the college ranks as athletic director and coach at Suffolk U. in Boston, Mass. Since Suffolk doesn't field a football team, Law spends his autumns assisting at nearby Harvard U. His splendid article is the first of two on detailed planning for defensive football.

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with the M5G**



The ball the player can hold and control!

How many more touchdowns could you have scored last Fall if your team had not fumbled? There'll always be some fumbling in a rugged game such as football, but you can reduce it to a minimum by playing a ball that's easier to hold and handle—the MacGregor M5G Football!

This great ball is made with Tac-Touch treated leather, perfected by MacGregor to give a non-slip tacky finish. It handles beautifully! Put the M5G in your players' hands. Fumbles don't count in the score—touchdowns do!

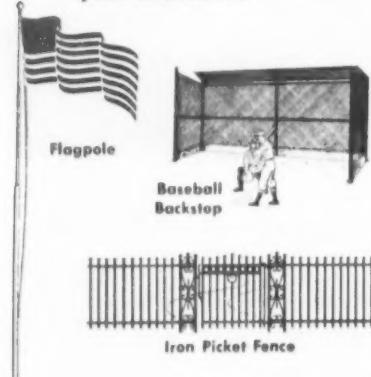


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For use in connection with athletic programs, Stewart offers many iron, wire and bronze products. For example: chain link wire and iron picket fence; baseball backstops; tennis court fence; stadium seat brackets; flagpoles; wire mesh partitions; window and sky-light guards; settees; bronze plaques; iron railings, etc. Write for catalog containing complete information.



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hard way—fighting the pressure. The hard way can be determined by the pressure of the block being applied. If the block is directed to the left side of the body, it means the offensive man is trying to move him to the right.

Hence, if the defender elects to penetrate to the left, he's doing just what the blocker wants. The defender should play to the pressure of the block and go through the hard way.

When the defender is just being checked, as on a pass or a running play away from his spot, his reaction and penetration become a matter of personal judgment and ability. But he'll never go wrong playing strength.

He should always be suspicious when getting something for nothing. Nobody ever gives anything away in football. Whenever his opponent makes no attempt to block or check him, it means one of two things: Either the play is being directed many spaces away from him, or he's being lured into a trap.

A momentary check usually means the play is several spaces away; and all that is needed to keep him out of the play is a one- or two-count check.

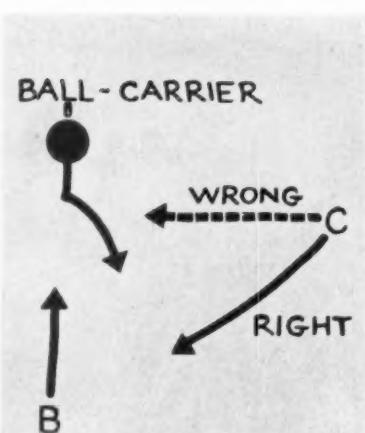
If the defender meets no opposition at all on his initial charge, the chances are that he's being set up for a trap, particularly if he's an interior lineman. There's nothing more embarrassing and costly to a defensive player who has penetrated across the line, than to be smacked by a trap block and driven completely out of the play.

There was a time when players were instructed, in trap situations, to penetrate across the line and turn to the inside. This was fine as long as the trap block was coming from the inside, since the defensive player at least had a chance to see what hit him. However, with trap blocks now coming from any direction, he has to be ready for all of them.

The best way to defend against a trap situation is to recover from the initial charge and stay right on the line of scrimmage so that the blocker has to dig you out of the hole.

This is a difficult job for the offensive player, since he loses a lot of speed turning into the hole. *Rule:* Don't penetrate beyond the line when you do not meet opposition. Stop on the line, observe the situation momentarily, and act accordingly.

The next important technique to be developed is pursuit. It's very important to teach the defensive player to understand the value of pursuit angles and direction. This phase of the defensive game is ev-



Proper Individual Pursuit Angle: Player B knows that if he cannot make the tackle, his job is to make certain that the opponent is forced to the inside. Player C should race toward a logical meeting point at the proper angle (solid line), not in a straight line (broken line) that may cause him to wind up behind man.

ery bit as much a team proposition as it is an individual one.

The common mistake made in attempting to catch a ball-carrier who has passed the line of scrimmage is everyone converging to the same spot, instead of taking pursuit angles to different spots at various points along the potential route of the ball-carrier. (See diagrams.)

After the individual techniques have been developed, we start to concentrate on defensive team organization and the designing of the defenses to be used.

Perhaps the most important part of defensive designing is that of space and territory. It's absolutely essential to cover every area of play. Naturally, it's impossible to cover each area thoroughly. But at the same time, it's unwise to neglect any one area in order to concentrate on another.

The smart defense will cover every area at the start of the play, then react and adjust in the best possible manner to stop the play once it has developed.

Though it's occasionally possible to diagnose a play before it starts and make an adjustment to stop it, it's just as possible to guess wrong and be caught flat-footed.

It's wiser to have a fair distribution of strength at all points and feel certain there's a reasonably good chance of stopping the play, than to concentrate strength and hope you've guessed right. Remember, there's no perfect defense.

Next month: 30 types of team defenses!

**"In dribbling, passing, shooting –
you can feel the difference
in the SEAMLESS 580"**

Says

Bob Cousy



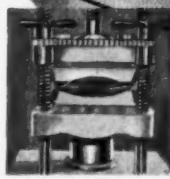
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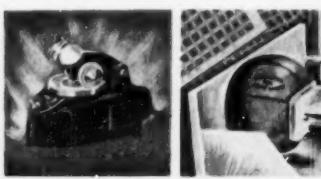
Torture tests fail to break down Seamless 580



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By HARRY DUBICK, Towson (Md.) High School

LACROSSE as a school sport

LACROSSE is often referred to as the fastest game on two feet. But that doesn't tell the whole story. It is a tremendous all-around sport, combining the rough, tough contact of football, the speed of basketball, the endurance of distance running, and the finesse (in stick-work) of ice hockey.

To play it well, a boy doesn't have to have size. But he must have courage, agility, and intelligence. In return, the sport will build a strong, alert body and a quick, sound sense of judgment.

The all-important question of cost is difficult to answer with any exactitude. The accompanying chart may be enlightening to some extent. The reason for the inclusion of a three-year estimate is for the purpose of showing that the initial cost is generally the highest.

Many schools have started lacrosse on a "shoestring" and are now functioning soundly at a minimum of expense.

The history of the development of lacrosse has shown the game's adherents to be a cooperative group who invariably "pitch in" to help the "new school." Such aid may very well be found in your area.

Each year lacrosse equipment stores have sold seconds at bargain prices to help new teams get started.

In addition, the U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association has a lacrosse development committee that is at your service.

There is a general misconception as to the roughness of lacrosse. It looks rough, but the glancing type contact received in the game tends toward very few injuries. Also, the protection is such that a "wild stick" causes little concern among the players.

J. Roswell Gallagher, M.D. of the Children Medical Center, Boston, Mass., has this to say in the *Research Quarterly* about the extent of lacrosse injury based on a survey of all injuries over a period of seven years at a boys' preparatory school:

"On the comparative basis of average number of injuries per participant per year, there is little difference between soccer, basketball, hockey, wrestling, baseball, and lacrosse. . . . That baseball had more injuries than lacrosse may surprise those who have seen lacrosse played. It can be explained by the fact that lacrosse, as played in preparatory schools, is strictly refereed in an effort to keep injuries down; and because the obvious roughness is not of the kind which frequently produces injuries; to slash at your opponent's stick may seem dangerous to a spectator, but it rarely injures the player.

The number of eleven-man football injuries average more than eight times as many as for hockey and lacrosse. . . ."

The game itself is played with 10 men on a team on a field 110 by 60 yards. The object is to throw a solid rubber ball (eight inches in circumference) into a six-foot square goal. The offensive and defensive maneuvers require skillful stick-handling, body checking, and pass work, as well as a highly developed sense of mental alertness and agility.

There are a goalkeeper, three attackmen, three defensemen, and three midfielders. Their duties are as indicated by their names, with the exception of the midfielders, who at times play both on offense and defense.

The sport is played with a stick known as a crosse. Made of hickory, the crosse is formed into a handle and head which includes the net. The net, is made of either nylon, cat-gut, leather, or clock-cord, and forms the pocket which holds the ball. The length and width of the stick vary with each position.

Every player is required to wear a headgear to protect the top of his head, his ears, and the corners of his eyebrows. A wire mask is attached to the front of the helmet to protect the face. Gloves of heavy padding similar to those in ice-hockey are also worn. The gloves, helmet, and stick are the only personal equipment needed by the player.

Physical educators trying the sport in their programs will find that it's easily adapted to their class patterns. The fundamental drills and formations can be nicely converted into games and relays.

The daily lessons should stress the fundamentals of stick-handling, offensive or defensive maneuvers, and the rules, with the last five of six periods of the semester being devoted to actual team play in class leagues.

A daily lesson in a high school physical education program could follow this pattern:

10:00-10:10, Dress for class.

10:10-10:20, Calisthenics.

1. Side straddle hop.
2. Touch opposite toes.
3. Deep knee bends.
4. Push-ups.
5. Squat thrust.
6. Grass drill—run in place, falling to front prone position, turning to back prone position, repeat.
7. Run several laps.

10:20-10:25, Demonstrate passing

APPROXIMATE COST OF LACROSSE, THREE-YEAR PERIOD

	QUANTITY			TOTAL PRICE		
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
Balls	3 doz.	3 doz.	3 doz.	\$ 22.35	\$ 22.35	\$ 22.35
Face Guards	25	10	5	68.75	27.50	13.85
Gloves	20	10	5	160.00	80.00	40.00
Nets	2	1	1	50.00	25.00	25.00
				\$301.10	\$154.85	\$101.20

Officials and transportation fees should be added to the above totals. Other equipment such as shoes, helmets, jerseys, and trunks are the same as used in other sports. In most schools, the boys buy their own sticks for the same reason that a baseball player buys his own glove. In addition, most schools make their own goals from scrap pipe.

The Goal Of All Good CageTeams!

Official Backstopular Backboards are 72" x 48" x 1" with tempered glass. Shown, right, is the frame (NOT SHOWN). Modern, rugged, frameless, this is a tempered, rectangular, backstop board.

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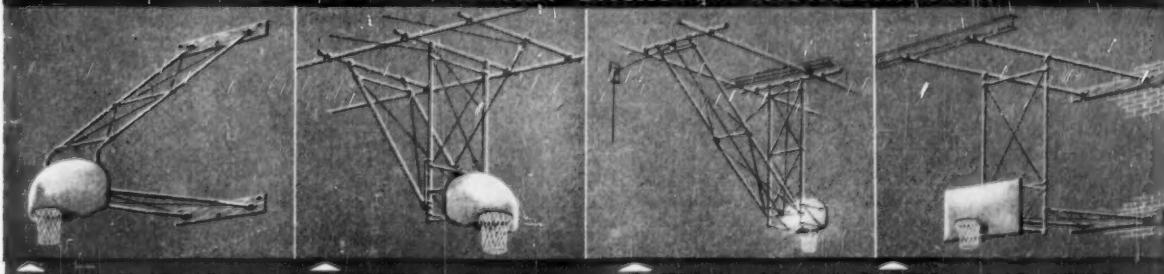
Then each one is properly erected to guarantee a completely "Tailored-To-The-Job" Official installation. Before choosing any backstop, always consult Medart — The Nation's Most Experienced Authority.



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to water and permanently maintained
in double angle, welded metal frames.
Quality, unique, very 'Medart' —
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Each, complete with
Number Plate, f.o.b.
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WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF FINE
PARK, PICNIC, PLAYGROUND, SWIMMING POOL
AND DRESSING ROOM EQUIPMENT.

and catching ball. Then demonstrate a drill.

10:25-10:40, Class participates in drill.

Circle Drill: Each men stands in his place 10 yards apart, the ball is passed around the circle.

10:40-10:50, Showers and dress.

At the next period, the circle drill may be turned into a relay, with two squads circle-passing until the ball has made a complete revolution. The team finishing first, wins.

Many of the patterns and plays in lacrosse are the same as in basketball, allowing a teacher unfamiliar with the sport to convert his basketball drills into lacrosse patterns. The offensive and defensive patterns are first demonstrated and then practiced by the students in units.

The teaching of lacrosse in the physical education class invariably leads to its incorporation into the intramural program. The game may be slightly varied for this type of play in order to adjust to the available facilities and number of players.

"One Goal Lacrosse" provides an excellent game variation for intramurals.

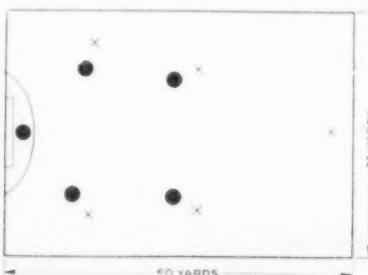
Players: 5 to 8 on a team.

Equipment: Stick for each player, goal drawn on a wall or a regular goal.

Area: 35 to 50 yards.

Procedure: With a team of five men, one is the goalkeeper, two are defensemen, and two are midfielders. Using the one goal, the team on offense work the ball in any pattern. The fifth man, who's the goalie, acts as the defenseman back at midfield. The job of this man is to ride when the defense attempts to clear the ball. The team trying to clear must run the ball over midfield or pass over it while in possession. The rules are the same as regular lacrosse. The only difference is waiting for the goalie to get in position when the ball changes hands. The game is started by a toss for possession, with the winning side bringing the ball down and attempting to score (as shown in the diagram). The time of periods may range from 7 to 15 minutes.

Scoring: Same as regular game.



"THE sport of lacrosse has been spreading in recent years, and the many schools taking it up are looking for as much helpful information as possible. This article answers a lot of common questions, and is passed along with the hope of stimulating participation. Much of the material appeared originally in a mimeographed pamphlet, 'Why Lacrosse,' compiled by Albert W. Twitchell, of Rutgers University, for the Development Committee of the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn." Harry Dubick, of Towson (Md.) High School.

Throughout the article, I've presented the facts about the game and its possibility of adaptation to the class room. Let's now see what some of our outstanding administrators have to say about the sport.

Albert W. Twitchell, Associate Professor of Physical Education, Rutgers University:

"Any sport that can contribute physically, mentally, and emotionally to the well-being of youth is worthy of consideration in a school program. In the spring of the year, when all boys should be active out of doors, there are many boys who want to engage in an activity but are unable to find their place. Lacrosse can satisfy the athletic aspirations of some boys who have been unsuccessful in other sports. Because size is not a qualifying factor, lacrosse provides a niche for the small boy. Most schools find their lacrosse teams are composed of boys who are unable to make the track or baseball teams; and, therefore, the sport is an outlet for the residue of students who do not qualify for other teams."

William R. Brewster, Headmaster, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.

"It is very important that we consider our sports program as one of the most vital factors in a well-rounded education. There is nothing which makes men out of them more than a sensible recreational program. 'Book learning' is wonderful, but needs a lot of other influences along with it. This game of lacrosse develops many skills, endurance, team work, and 'guts.' My two boys played it for years and I wish the older, Bill, had played it in college rather than football. Pat played four years at Dartmouth, and I know that he felt that the friendships he made in the sport were the best of his college career. That was as important to him as his Phi Beta Kappa Key! (No one will ever see the latter!)"

(Concluded on page 33)

On gymnasium floor at Macalester College, St. Paul . . .

TAPE STRIPES COST LESS

(last 5 times longer, too!)

Compare costs: conventional striping materials and application—\$126; "Scotch" Brand Plastic Tape and application—\$101. That's the story from Mr. F. N. Budolphson, Comptroller of Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. An initial saving of 20%. And that's just a beginning.

You see, this tape has been down over a year now without costing a cent for maintenance. The gym custodian says it'll probably last at least an-

other year, too. And before they discovered "Scotch" Brand Plastic Tape No. 471, they had to completely resurface the floor every six months.

Try it yourself! See how easy it is to apply. No special equipment needed. See how it's ready for use as soon as it's down. No smudging or smearing.

Available in 8 stand-out colors: red, green, orange, blue, yellow, white, black and brown. 36-yard rolls, many widths. Order from your supplier.

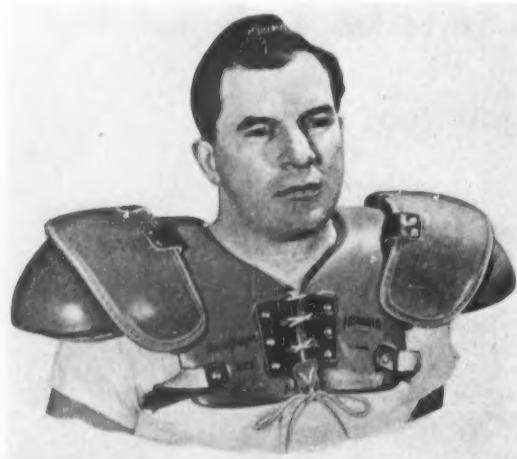


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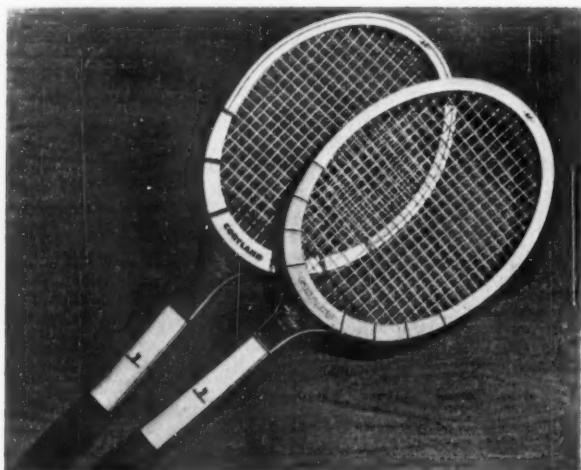
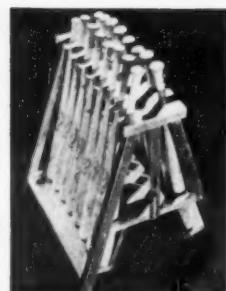
• **SHOULDER PAD.** MacGregor's new shoulder pad is made with Absorbol protective padding—a new material developed after thousands of hours of experimentation. Designed to drastically reduce injuries, it is expected to become a favorite of most of the country's best football teams.



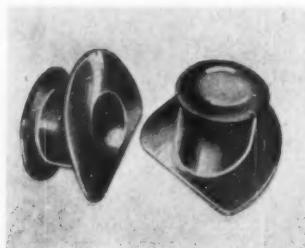
• **FOOTBALL HELMET.** Available in 13 mold-ed-in colors, Rawlings' new "head cushion" features triple-thick vinyl padding, a self-adjusting permanent suspension, and a tougher, lighter tenite plastic shell.

• **DIVING BOARD.** Ocean Pool Supply Co. offers a line of 20 different diving boards to fit all needs. Featured are Water Sprite, a low-priced high-grade board of Douglas Fir, and Eureka Laminated Fiberglas, a sunproof, waterproof board made of fiberglas with a wood core of finest Douglas Fir.

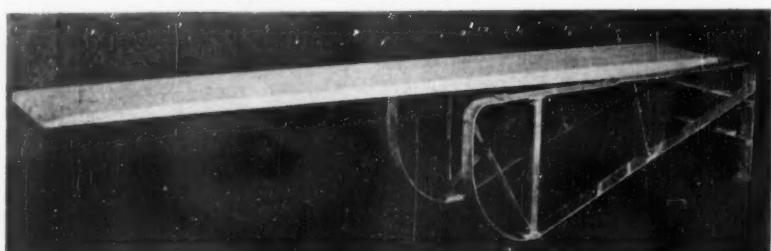
• **PORTABLE BAT RACK.** Pi-Mac's All-Aluminum rack weighs only 14½ lbs. and is rust-proof, non-corrosive, and extremely durable. Holds 16 bats, balanced for easy carrying, possesses dual-duty handle lock-carrier.



• **BONDED TENNIS RACKETS.** Designed by Bobby Riggs, Cortland Racket Division's new rackets feature radius countersinking of holes inside and out for easier restrunging and resistance to string fraying, hardwood throat wedge, fiber throat reinforcement, and exclusive radio-frequency bonding. Both models have 6-ply laminated frames—one of all ash and the other of ash and fiber.



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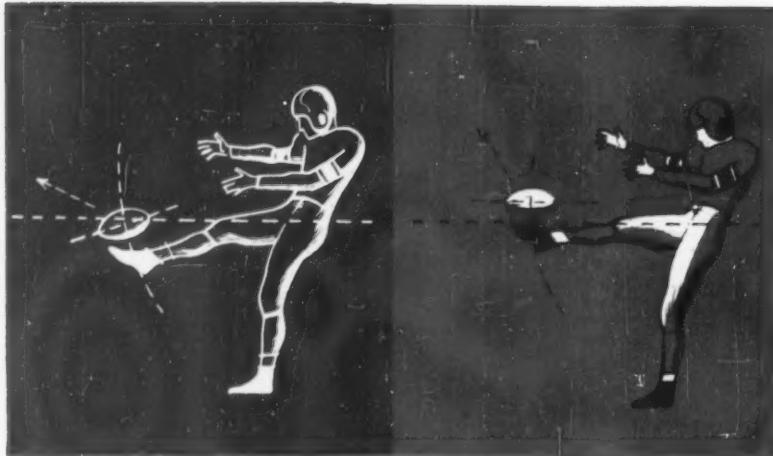
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When going for distance, drop ball from about hip level and meet it below that level (left). For height, raise nose of ball slightly and drop it from above hip level, so that you meet it at about hip level (right).

PUNTING Skills and Drills

By EDDIE TEAGUE, Assistant Coach, U. of Maryland

KICKING styles are somewhat like batting styles. Just as many unorthodox batters get results despite their failure to observe standard patterns of striding or swinging, there are kickers who keep booting 'em far, wide, and handsome despite peculiarities in form.

It would seem, then, that style isn't the essential thing. Even more vital is the correct execution of certain key fundamentals. Regardless of the style employed, the consistently good punter must be able to do the following things:

1. Drop the ball the same way each time.
2. Step the same way each time with each foot.
3. Follow through each time through the ball.

To accomplish these essentials, the kicker must adopt a comfortable, balanced stance which allows him to reach either side, or high or low.

Though there's some diversity of opinion as to just what constitutes the "correct" stance, most kickers will deploy their feet in one of the following positions: (1) nearly parallel and slightly apart, (2) with

the kicking foot a little ahead of the other, or (3) with the kicking foot slightly to the rear of the other.

The important thing to strive for is a balanced, controlled position throughout the kicking motion. A slight forward inclination of the upper body helps maintain balance before, during, and after the kick.

As the punter moves forward, he may exhibit a natural tendency to lean slightly back (in order to obtain more extension of the leg). If he's still leaning back at the time he plants his left (balance) foot and starts bringing his right (kicking) foot forward, he may fall back after completing his kick.

Balance is essential for consistent results, and the kicker should maintain his slight forward lean. As with the position of the feet, the degree of body erectness is an individual matter that should be determined by the other phases of the kicking motion.

Once the kicker has settled on a stance that meets the basic requirements, he can begin work on the fundamentals. First in this respect is a good method of dropping the ball. Most experts agree that poor

kicks are usually the result of poor drops. The punter should develop a way of holding the ball that will enable him to smoothly withdraw his hands without interfering with the drop.

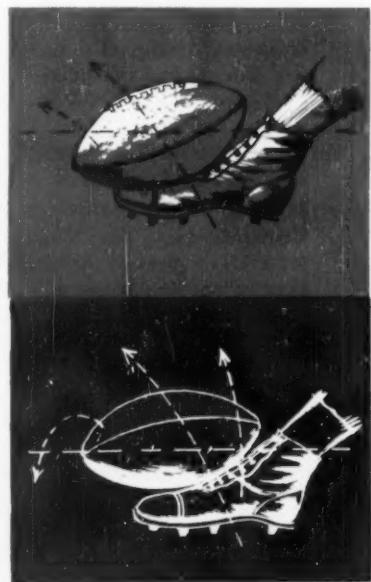
Though many excellent kickers keep one hand underneath the ball, in the fashion developed by the great LeRoy N. Mills, this style doesn't lend itself to a consistently good drop. Most kickers find it easier to hold the ball on the sides or on the top half of the long axis.

In this more or less conventional style, the right hand is placed on the side or near the top—somewhat like shaking hands with the ball. This allows the kicker to let his hands fall easily away from the ball, and is certainly less risky than sliding a hand out from underneath.

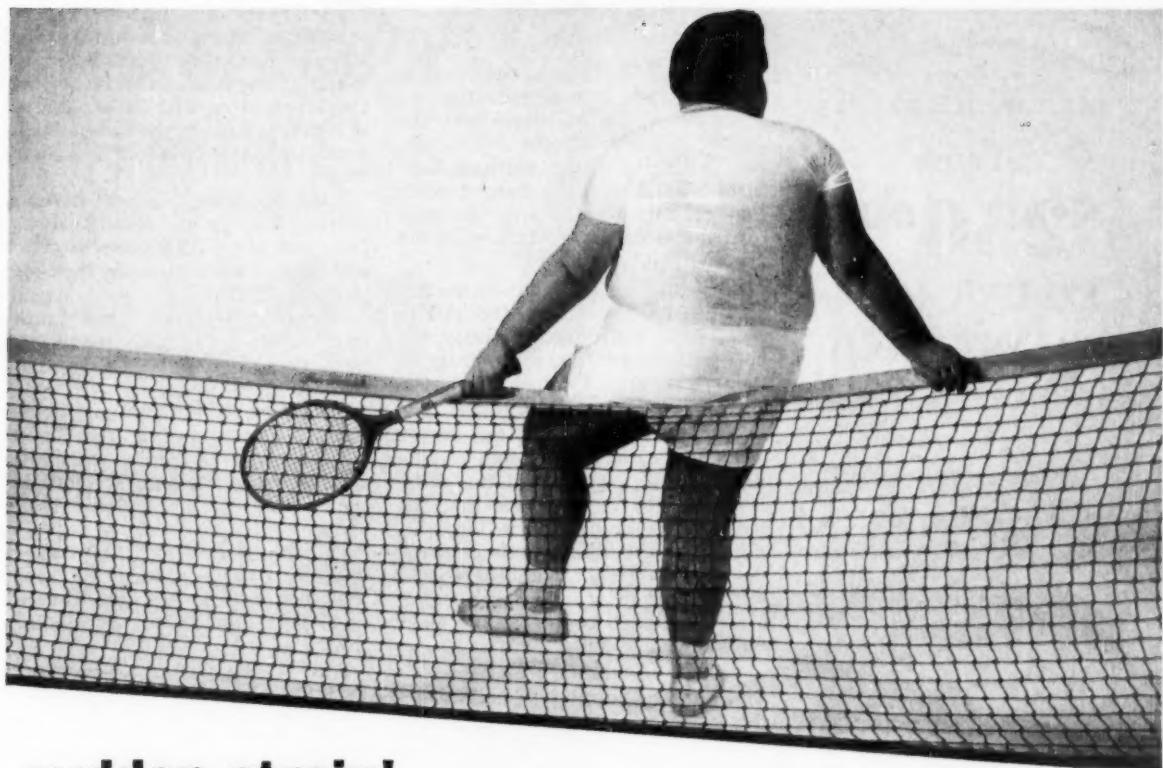
The conventional kicker will drop the ball with the front tip depressed and turned slightly to the left. Dropping the ball in this manner allows you to meet the ball correctly with your foot extended, so that you can get a natural spiral without trying to slice at the ball.

Notice the kicking surface of the extended foot, and the direction of full force applied to the ball in the accompanying sketch.

(Continued on page 26)



Ball is dropped with front tip depressed and turned slightly to left (top). When dropped any other way (bottom), a poor kick will ensue.



sudden strain!

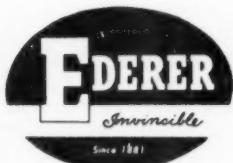
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(Continued from page 24)

DRILL 1

A simple drill can be used at every practice to emphasize the importance of the ball-hold and the drop. Assume the proper stance, toss the ball up slightly, catch it, and turn it quickly to the desired position. (A popular way to do this is to turn the laces to the right with the needle valve up.)

Start forward at your normal kicking speed and drop the ball to the ground. If dropped correctly, the ball will hit and bounce slightly to the right and back toward the kicker.

This drill should help the kicker attain consistent drops, and can be used indoors or out. On the drop, care must be taken to see that the ball hits on an imaginary line from the hip on the kicking side, straight toward the target. Otherwise, the kicking leg must make a hooking arc to establish contact and a poor kick probably will result.

There's no prescribed distance that the ball should be held from the kicker's body. If the arms are extended—but not stretched completely—and the ball is held as previously described, the ball should generally land in good position on the instep.

(See drawings on page 24.)

A good point to remember about the extension of the arms is to keep the fingers relaxed and normally spread. Some kickers have a tendency to tense the extended arms, and fumble a lot as a result.

DRILL 2

Another drill sometimes used in checking the drop is that of making a thick chalk line on the kicking surface of the ball, lengthwise. A correct kick will leave a chalk line on the shoe extending from about the position of the big toe back diagonally to the outer ankle bone. This line may vary slightly with the individual due to the degree of extension of the foot.

The second fundamental mentioned earlier is that of stepping the same way as the time. The left foot should be aimed in the direction of the kick, as well as the right. Where the kicker steps in some other direction, a hooking motion is apt to result.

It's fairly obvious that the kicking (right) leg and foot must be kept parallel to the other member. That means if the left foot is placed incorrectly, the kicker must adjust his swing in some way and a slice may be the result.

DRILL 3

Mark a line (with lime) about three inches wide on the ground. Stand at one end of the line, either straddling it or with either foot on it. Start forward in the normal kicking action, aiming at an imaginary target.

After every kick, inspect the cleat marks. The prints should always face just about the same direction and be the same distance from one another. This drill conditions the kicker to step in the same manner every time, and emphasizes the importance of the steps in obtaining a good follow through.

The third fundamental previously listed is the follow through. To get the most out of the kick, the punter should try to kick up through the ball, not at it. If the kicker employs the so-called conventional style, he uses the following footwork—a short step with the right (kicking) foot, a longer stride with the left (balance) foot, kick, and follow through.

The left (balance) foot is placed in line with the kicking direction. If this isn't done, the follow through will not be through the line of flight to the target.

DRILL 4

An elementary drill may be used to concentrate on the follow-through. Extend your right hand about six inches above your head and go through the entire kicking motion, kicking up through the imaginary ball to the hand. This drill helps develop leg snap and affords real practice in the actual motion.

A common error in executing the forward motion is for the kicker to run or jog into the kick. The above drills should always be performed at normal speed. This will vary with the individual, but in most cases it will approximate a fast walk.

Haste is usually caused by the failure of the kicker to turn the ball and start forward fast enough, or a desire to get the kick away before a possible blocker can break through.

In summarizing the fundamentals to practice, it should be remembered that it's practically impossible to think of all the points at the same time. As in all coordinated skills, each part must be practiced carefully and correctly until it becomes automatic. Here are some general tips that may prove helpful to the punter:

1. Results count more than your style, as long as you're consistent.
2. Unless you're trying to get height, keep the nose of the ball

(Continued on page 32)

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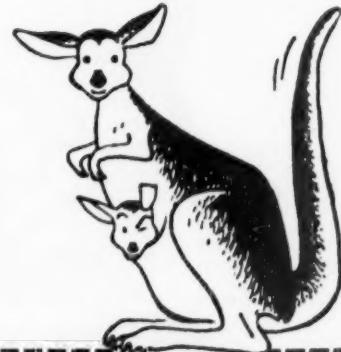
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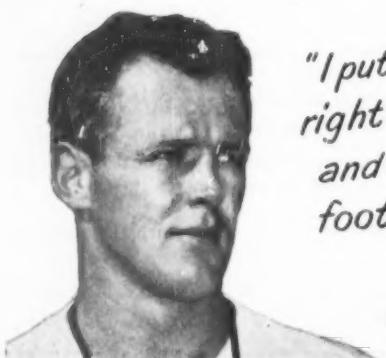
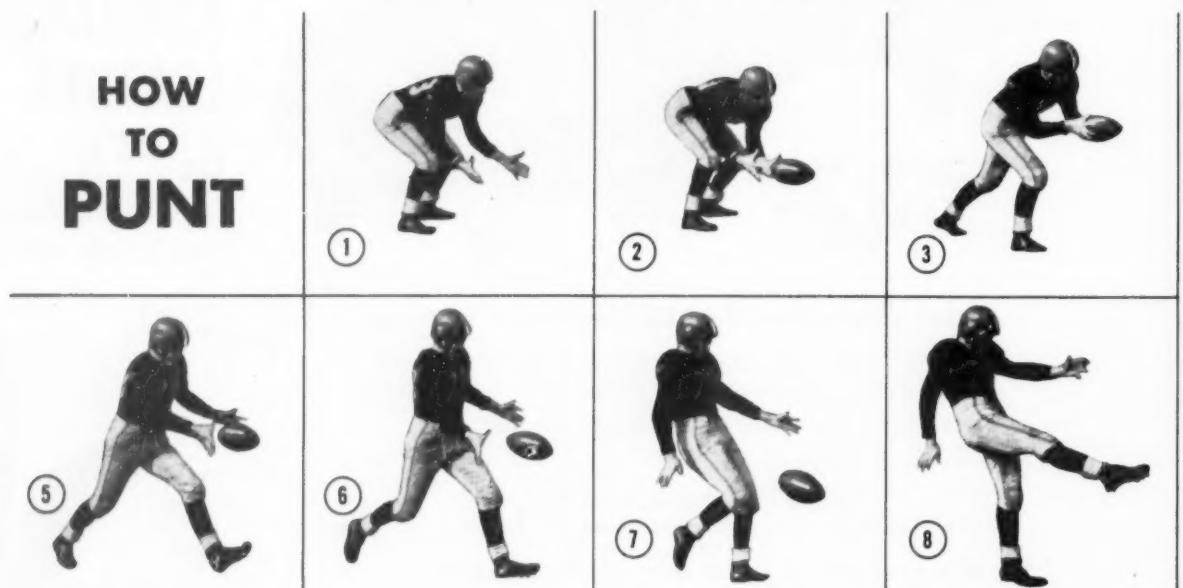
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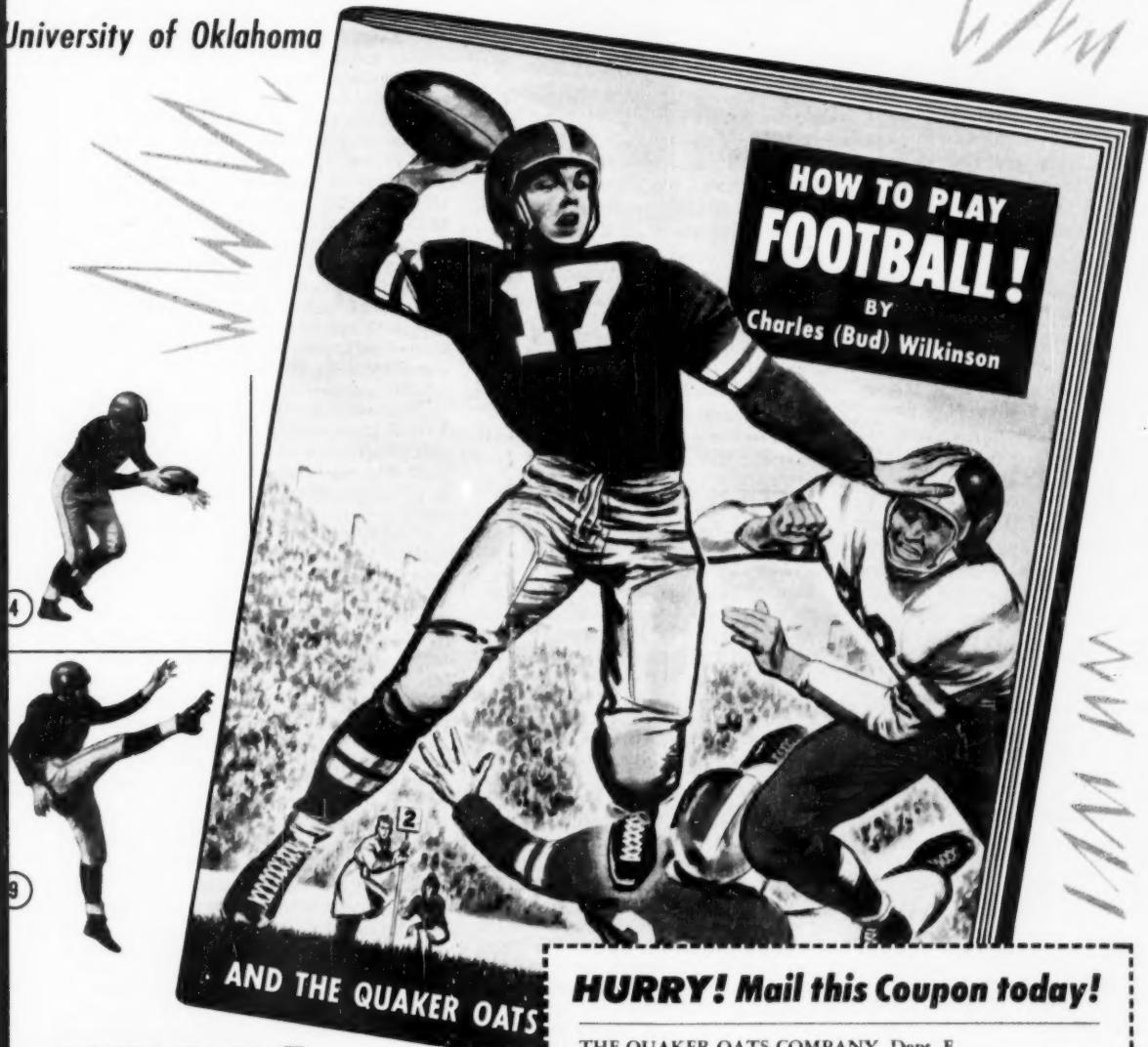
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(Books will be mailed about September 1, 1954)

Practical Football Terminology

WHEN a high school football coach greets his candidates on the opening day of practice, he usually finds a group with a varied amount of experience. Some have participated in a junior high school program, some have earned their monograms on the high school freshman team, some have gained their experience in jayvee ball, while on the extreme ends are the varsity veterans and those who have had no experience at all except on the neighborhood lots.

Because of the limited time available in which to condition, prepare, and screen the squad, the coach finds it impractical to spend much time on the terminology of the game. Yet this is extremely important. A clearly understood vocabulary of terms gives the coach and players a common basis of understanding, accelerates the learning process, and facilitates the task of the coach.

For example, during a game a coach often wishes to inform his team how to adjust against a powerful offense or a perplexing defense. If he doesn't want to utilize a valuable time-out to convey this information, he must send in a substitute with it. And this isn't always feasible. Often the time between downs is too short to give the substitute a long, detailed dispatch.

That's where a carefully prepared lexicon pays off. The use of definite terminology such as "riot series," "roller," or "breezer" is a device which packages lengthy instructions into an easily digested capsule.

In teaching these terms to large numbers of boys, a handbook can be used to great advantage. Family trips, part-time employment, illness, and other legitimate reasons often necessitate a boy's absence from several early season practices. When equipped with a handbook, the boy can fruitfully utilize all the time spent away from the practice field.

The accompanying suggestions may be used as a guide in setting up such a teaching technique. It is well to divide the handbook into two sections—the first part dealing with the general terminology used by high school coaches and players, and the second part explaining the terminology peculiar to the coach's offense.

By **JAMES A. PERRY**

Lincoln Park (Mich.) High School

defense, and instructional techniques.

Section One, which will appear elementary to the experienced candidate, should be presented in a simple, clear, and purposeful style; while Section Two should have ample space between terms to allow for amendments or additions.

The handbook should not be the work of just one man—the head coach. It should be the product of the combined efforts of the junior high school, freshman, jayvee, and head coaches. An inexpensive duplicating process, such as mimeographing or hectographing, may be employed in the preparation of the final copies for the squad.

SECTION ONE (GENERAL)

Balanced line—an offensive arrangement with a guard, tackle, and end on both sides of the center.

Bootleg—the ball-carrier fakes giving the ball to a teammate, conceals it on his hip, and runs—unescorted—in the direction opposite to that indicated by the fake receiver.

Crossbuck—sometimes called the split-buck; two backfield men cross paths, and the ball is faked to the first man through, then given to the second man.

Cutback—the ball-carrier runs toward the sideline, then turns and cuts back into the line.

Exchange—sometimes known as the handoff; a backfield man gives the ball to a teammate.

Flanker—the fullback or a halfback, and in some systems, the quarterback, is positioned any place from behind his end to a distance extending all the way to the sideline.

Man-in-motion—a backfield man is moving away from the line of scrimmage at the time the center snaps the ball to another backfield player.

Pitchout—the quarterback throws the ball with an underhand motion to a backfield man who is running wide to evade the defensive end.

Pocket—also known as the cup; the area designated to be protected for a forward passer.

Quick opener—usually called a quickie; the ball-carrier immediately hits the assigned hole without any

preliminary movements to feint the defensive team out of position.

Spinner—a backfield man receives the ball and takes a complete turn, during which time he either fakes a handoff to a teammate or actually makes a handoff before heading back toward the line.

Sweep—sometimes identified as a wide end run; the ball-carrier attempts to run wide around the defensive end.

Reverse—frequently termed a counter play; the ball-carrier hands the ball to a player running in the opposite direction.

T formation—the quarterback is positioned directly behind the center, and the fullback and the halfbacks are stationed in a line parallel to the line of scrimmage with spacing varying from four to five yards from the center.

Trap—a defensive linemen is permitted to cross the line of scrimmage and penetrate into the offensive team's backfield without opposition, then he is hit from the side by an offensive blocker.

Unbalanced line—an offensive formation with usually four men on one side of the center, and two men on the other side.

Offensive line—at least seven men must be on the line of scrimmage when the ball is snapped by the center.

Defensive line—an arrangement of defensive players on the line of scrimmage, the number of men varying from 3 to 7 or 8, and sometimes 9.

Secondary—the area immediately behind the defensive linemen.

Linebackers—the defensive men positioned immediately behind the linemen; the amount of spacing may vary from one to two yards; while the amount of linebackers may vary from two to four.

Tertiary—the area usually defended by the halfbacks who are stationed behind the linebackers and in front of the safety man.

Safety man—he protects the deepest area from the line of scrimmage in defensive territory.

Zone coverage—backfield men are assigned definite areas to protect against forward passes.

Man-for-man coverage—backfield men are assigned particular offensive men to cover on a pass play.

Combination coverage—the linebackers usually operate on a zone basis coverage, while the rest of the backfield men use the man-to-man to cover intended pass catchers.

SECTION TWO (SPECIAL)

Breezer—a potential pass receiver who merely jogs along at first and then turns on full speed in an attempt to out-distance a defender.

Emergency man—a defensive man assigned to cover the area away from the path of the ball-carrier in the event that a bootleg play or a trans-continental pass develops.

Flareout—intended pass receivers head directly for the sideline at a distance about five yards behind the line of scrimmage and then cut sharply downfield.

Official pass—the intended pass receiver attempts to use an official to screen out a defensive player.

Punt pressure—the linemen of the defensive team are instructed to try to block the punt.

Pursuit tactics—the defensive men on the weakside of the offensive running play try to adjust themselves quickly and then pursue the ball-carrier in an attempt to catch him downfield.

Riot series—composed of four or five plays which by prearrangement are executed in rapid succession without an oral signal, in an attempt to confuse the defensive team.

Roller—an offensive end who tries to roll out of a block when the defense is concentrating on containing him at the line of scrimmage to prevent him from going downfield for a forward pass.

Stunting—defensive patterns that employ looping, angle charging, gap plugging, or any combination of the three.

Unrhythmic count—verbal signals given in an irregular manner to prevent the opponent from anticipating when the ball will be passed by the center.

Valve man—a pass receiver who does not penetrate too deeply downfield and is in position to receive a forward pass in the event that the passer cannot get the ball off to an intended receiver who has gone far downfield.

*

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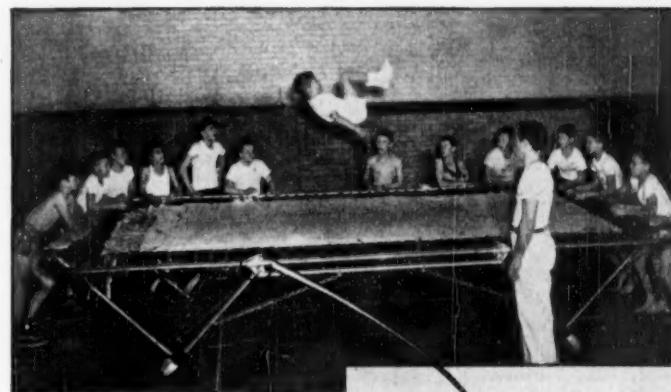
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—Dr. Laurence E. Morehouse

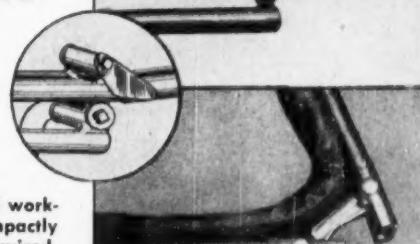
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Punting Skills and Drills

(Continued from page 26)

slightly depressed and a little to the left. Drop the ball from about hip level, which means you kick from below that level. (This may vary slightly either way.)

3. To get height, raise the nose of the ball slightly and drop it from above hip level. You would then kick it from about hip level.

4. Against the wind, start the ball out low with the nose slightly depressed so that the wind won't affect the drop as much.

5. Try to lock your knee and ankle just as the ball is contacted. This last-second snap furnishes added power.

6. Learn to warm up before kicking, and know how many kicks you need to be ready. A good exercise, after a few knee bends and toe touchings, is to kneel on both knees with the toes pointed to the rear, extended. Lean back slowly a few times and finally sit on your heels. This stretches the muscles most important in the kick.

7. Timing and smoothness are more important than force. So don't try to kill the ball. Work hard for a smooth, coordinated swing and follow-through.

8. Regardless of the method used to hold and drop the ball, you must get the ball out far enough from your body to allow full extension of your kicking leg. A common mistake here is to kick the ball from too close to your body. The arms should be extended, but not stiff.

9. Always work for quickness—but a calm quickness. Don't rush through your steps. In practice, try to get the kick off in at least three full seconds.

10. Don't depend on split-vision. Trust your blockers and keep your eyes on the ball all the time.

The common kicking mistakes and their probable causes follow:

1. *End-over-end.* Tail of ball dropped first. Ball may have been dropped too high on instep toward ankle.

2. *Floating, nose-up spiral.* Nose of ball too high when kicked. Toe may have been up. Ball kicked higher than hip level.

3. *Wobbly, short kick.* Poor drop. Probably tried to overpower ball. Turn ball slightly to left.

4. *Not enough distance, high.* Ball

kicked too close to body with bent leg. Elbows bent.

5. Tight spiral, low, to right. Sliced at ball to give it a spiral. Ball dropped on outside too much.

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Lacrosse as a School Sport

(Continued from page 20)

Howard Nordahl, Vice-Principal, Sewanhaka H. S., Floral Park, Long Island, N. Y.

"Lacrosse at Sewanhaka has been an excellent adjunct to our spring sports program. Hundreds of boys who've found it an outlet for healthy athletic desires would otherwise have spent their time in a less constructive way. In addition, we feel grateful to the game because many of our graduates have returned to tell us how much the sport has meant to their development and adjustment while in college."

Martin W. Souders, Athletic Director, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.

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Most schools who have added lacrosse to their sports program have had a fear of inroads on their other spring sports. The result has been, however, that the fears were unfounded—trackmen continued to engage in track, and baseball players remained in their sport. The lacrosse squads were composed of those boys who had no avenue of activity during this time of the year.

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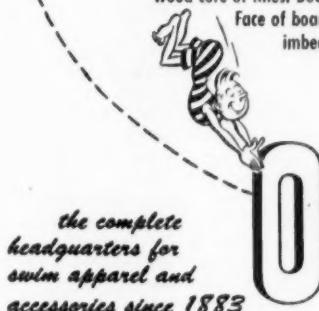
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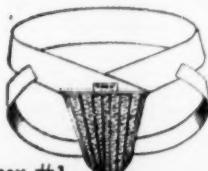
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High School Football

COACHES and administrators often ask me why Wilkinsburg H. S. conducts a summer football camp. I offer the following reasons:

1. Camp serves as a superlative physical and mental conditioner for a grueling, aggressive, contact sport.

2. It offers an ideal atmosphere for learning, enabling the boys to devote full time and attention to the game.

3. Boys learn to know each other more intimately, making for superior *esprit de corps* and a feeling of oneness.

4. It puts boys on their own, away from parents and friends, encouraging the development of individual initiative and leadership.

5. It enables boys to eat, drink, and sleep football. In this environment, the men are quickly separated from the boys and quality comes to the top.

A football camp is a rigorous grind. We make this understood from the time camp is mentioned at the spring football meeting until we're ready to break camp in the fall. Summer news letters to parents all point toward camp and the season ahead.

When to camp. The most value can be derived by opening camp sometime after the first five days of practice and returning home within five days of the first game. That normally gives you about two weeks in camp.

Why wait five days before going to camp? Simple—it takes about that much time to get over the normal run of stiffness, aches and pains, fitting up and getting accustomed to the equipment, etc.

During this breaking-in period, contact is kept at a minimum and only for teaching purposes, preferably on mechanical devices. (We observe a definite practice schedule during the first three weeks of the season.)

Selection of camp personnel is governed by the size of the squad, coaches available, camp facilities, and available funds. We leave part of the squad home, with coaching, to continue practice and act as a sort of "bone yard" or mental reminder for the chosen campers.

I should add here that very few of those left behind drop out, since most of them didn't expect to make camp anyway. They look forward to camp next fall. All they want meanwhile is a chance for a little success and recognition. To help keep up their morale, we schedule a practice game with another jayvee squad.

Taking a select group rather than the entire squad makes for a better camp. We have more harmony, fewer drop outs, better spirit, and superior technical results.

Our staff personnel is kept to a

workable, harmonious minimum. We think four coaches, one trainer, and two managers can handle a squad of 44 most advantageously.

Menus are the first item of importance. Excellent quality and ample quantity are musts. No camp will or could be beneficial where there's dissatisfaction with the food. You know how growing boys like their victuals!

Through study, revision, and trial and error, we've devised a splendid series of menus which fits the needs of the average boy and still remains within our budget.

Good eating habits are just as important for the aspiring athlete as are his physical techniques. We want the boys to get used to eating nourishing foods, properly prepared in a pleasant atmosphere.

After grace is said, we sit and eat leisurely. Nobody is excused from the tables until the slowest or biggest eater is finished. This practice is soon accepted by the squad and eating then becomes a pleasure rather than a race.

Mail call is held after the noon meal. One of the coaches distributes the letters, noting a trace of perfume, reading return addresses, and inserting comments on each letter. (All packages are retained by the coaching staff for our evening snacks.)

Medical attention. Before the camping session actually begins, we contact the nearest hospital and doctor, informing them of our camping program to assure their cooperation in the event of an emergency.

At camp, the housing facility nearest the coaches' cabin is set up as the training room. We equip it with heat lamps, Niagara massage equipment, blankets, medical supplies, etc. Our additional or extra football equipment is also housed here, and our trainer and managers make this room their headquarters.

One of the coaches' cars is always ready for an emergency trip, and another is standing by in case it is needed later in the practice. We've had an average of one injury per camp session requiring the immediate attention of a physician. Fortunately, none of these has been serious and none has been from "horse play."

Coaches pass out salt and dextrose tablets to all players before noon and evening meals.

Immediately after each morning and afternoon session, a manager gives a half of a cool orange to each player as he leaves the practice area. (We

DAILY CAMP SCHEDULE

7:15—Reveille
7:20—Hit road (1½ mile walk)
7:30—Breakfast
8:30—Make beds and clean up, look over plays
8:45—Sick call
9:15—On field, work on specialty
9:30—Morning practice begins (full equipment)
11:30—Morning practice ends—½ orange and hot shower
11:50—Rest on bunks in cabins
12:15—Lunch
12:50—Rest, letters, study plays
1:45—Blackboard drill for new plays (come dressed in shorts, T shirts, and shoes)
2:45—On field, specialties
3:00—Afternoon practice begins (light equipment)
4:45—Afternoon practice ends
4:46—Specials — all correctional and disciplinary measures are met here, laps, extra time on troubles, etc., relays and other games played by those not included
5:00—½ orange and hot shower
5:15—Recreation; swim (Supervised 3 minute dip), horse shoes, badminton, shuffleboard
6:00—Dinner
6:35—Rest and study
7:00—Blackboard drill, rules, plays, timing, review, dummy scrimmage
8:30—Movies—game study and entertainment
9:30—Bed time
9:40—Lights out

Camp

place containers on ahead for disposal purposes.) The boys then proceed to get out of their dirty gear and into a hot shower.

A bucket of ice is always available in event of injury. Ordinary colds, upset stomachs, tooth and head aches are cared for by the trainer.

Expenses. The cost of a football camp depends upon five factors: size of squad, location of camp, menu served, lodging, and facilities available. We've conducted a week's session for 44 boys for as little as \$700 and for as much as \$1,500, using the same menu.

In the former instance, the lodging fee was 12¢ per day in a state park with local merchants furnishing the food at cost. In the latter, we furnished nothing, paid 50¢ per boy per day, and found that our bill for grass seed to replace the turf was \$150!

Travel can be handled by bus or private car. When money is scarce, we ask the boys to have their parents offer their cars without charge. We show our gratitude by giving them complimentary passes to our first home game. *We never allow players to drive either to or from camp.*

The cost per day per boy for feeding should be about \$2, with the most expensive items being meat and milk.

Lodging will depend upon the accommodations available. After food, proper rest is the next most important thing to consider when selecting a camp. Straw ticks aren't conducive to proper rest. Where proper food and rest are provided, you can expect a receptive learning atmosphere on the field and during meetings.

Financing. You can get anything if you want it badly enough and are willing to spend the required time and energy to achieve it.

Since interscholastic athletics are an important part of any high school's instructional program, the camp should be included as part of the regular school curriculum offered by the school district. At present, our school board's activities committee provides funds for this type of instruction.

However, this concept of education isn't always accepted by school administrators or directors, so that other means of financing the camp becomes necessary.

One successful method is having the athletic association include camp in its budget. Another is taking a percentage of the gate for this purpose. Raffles, camp nights, special game at-

CAMP MENUS FOR THE WEEK

BREAKFAST

LUNCH

DINNER

Monday

Orange juice	Chicken noodle soup	Baked ham
Oat meal	Assorted cold cuts	Scalloped potatoes
Bacon—3 strips	Cheese	Wax beans
Toast, butter & jelly	1 hard boiled egg	Apple sauce
Milk—2 glasses	Sliced tomatoes & lettuce	Celery & carrot strips
	Iced lemonade	Bread, butter & jelly
	Fresh peaches	Milk
	Bread and butter	Ice cream & cookies

Tuesday

Cantaloupe	Hot weiners	Roast turkey with dressing
Cold cereal & milk	Baked beans	Mashed potatoes & gravy
Scrambled eggs (2)	Tossed salad	Peas
Toast, butter & jelly	Bread & butter	Cole slaw
Hot chocolate (2 cups)	Apple butter	Bread, butter & jelly
	Iced tea with lemon	Milk
	Pear	Vanilla pudding & cookies

Wednesday

Or. & grapefruit juice	Broiled Hamburgers	Roast beef with gravy
Cream of wheat	Potato salad	Boiled potatoes
Bacon—3 strips	Vegetable soup	Green beans
Toast, butter & jelly	Sliced tomatoes & lett.	Lettuce salad
Milk—2 glasses	Orange drink	Bread, butter & jelly
	Fruited jelly	Pickles & olives
	Bread & butter	Milk
		Chocolate cake

Thursday

Half grapefruit	Irish stew	Steaks
Cold cereal & milk	Corn on cob (2 ears)	Baked potato with butter
Poached eggs (2)	Sliced tomatoes	Green lima beans
Toast, butter & jelly	Hard rolls & butter	Jello vegetable salad
Hot chocolate	Iced Tea with lemons	Rolls & butter
	Banana pudding	Milk
		Ice cream

Friday

Pineapple juice	Tomato soup	Fish with lemon (baked)
Hot cereal	Toasted cheese sandwiches	Baked potato & butter
Bacon—3 strips	1 hard boiled egg	Peas & carrots
Toast, butter & jelly	Mixed vegetable salad	Lettuce with dressing
Milk—2 glasses	Crackers, peanut butter.	Bread, butter & jelly
	Iced lemonade	Milk
	Fruited jelly, cookies	Baked or stewed apples

Saturday

Grape juice	Weiners	Roast pork
Cold cereal, banana & milk	Macaroni & cheese	Mashed potatoes & gravy
Scrambled eggs (2)	Tossed salad	Green beans
Toast, butter & jelly	Bread, butter	Apple sauce
Hot chocolate	Peanut butter	Pear salad
	Iced tea with lemons	Bread, butter & jelly
	Jello	Milk
		Ice cream & cookies

tractions such as faculty or donkey basketball games are also usually successful.

Some schools solicit fire companies or social service clubs, and form booster clubs for financial help. In one community, we asked each merchant to sponsor a boy at camp. This was highly successful and created a personal touch throughout the community.

In another community, we received a major portion of our money through the P.T.A. by direct donations and by varsity club projects in connection with their Minstrel productions.

The practice area should be, ideally, at least regulation in size. However, we spent three years on an area 30 by 50 yards and felt that our time was

anything but wasted. No scrimmage games were conducted but fundamentals were learned and plays were perfected. An old parking area was utilized for our two-man sled and our tackling dummy was hung from a tree limb—crude, but quite effective.

Full-size fields and beautiful turf have been of little concern to us, since blocking and tackling drills can be confined to a limited area and still retain their effectiveness.

We've had only minor injuries resulting from bad practice field conditions.

Writing home. We insist that each boy write home four times while at camp. The second day in camp he's required to write a post card (which we furnish) to his parents, which he

uses as a meal ticket—no card, no lunch.

The reason for using a post card is obvious. It gives us an opportunity to evaluate the feeling of the boy in general, whether or not he's homesick and what he thinks of the food, his bunk, etc.

The third day we want a letter for a meal ticket, and we remind the boys that their parents want to hear about the enjoyable things at camp—how well everyone is doing, the best meal, how the squad is shaping up, etc.—and we try to get them to write a positive cheerful type of letter.

The following day we require another post card meal ticket—for censorship purposes. The second and final letter bears the news of when to expect them home and again how high the squad's morale is and how the results of camp are already beginning to show.

Letters to girl friends and relatives aren't discouraged, but cannot be substituted for letters and cards to home.

Evening sessions. Our two and one half hour evening session (7-9:30) is used for mental conditioning, taking tests, rules study, dummy scrimmage, study of last year's game movies, and general entertainment.

A break in the middle of the week is a pleasant surprise for all. That evening we have movies for entertainment and recreation. An ice cream treat on the last night in camp and a "get tired" hike the first evening are also included.

Hour sessions are used on four different evenings for timing, polish, and dummy scrimmage drills in T shirts, shorts, and shoes.

DO'S AND DON'TS

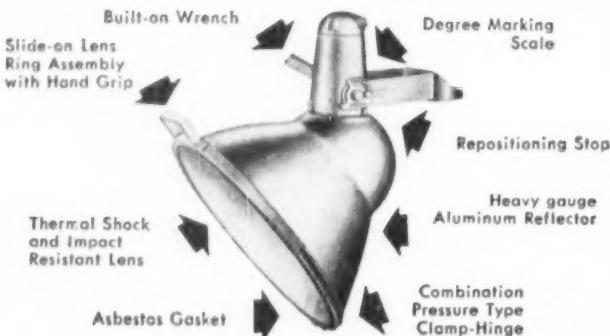
Along with what has already been mentioned, here are a few camping hints. Do:

1. Serve a well-balanced, high protein, appetizing menu.
2. Arrange cabin personnel, using lettermen as cabin leaders.
3. Conduct token cabin inspections prior to the morning sessions.
4. Have table jumpers rotate daily—even do own dishes if k.p.'s are not available.
5. Send equipment and bedding (if needed) on ahead by truck.
6. Make certain you have enough players to assure profitable practice sessions. We've been taking an extra quarterback and going double duty on centers and fullbacks, just for insurance.
7. Take hanging and blocking dummies, blocking aprons, the Crowther two-man sled, and all teaching aids available.
8. Insist upon hot showers as well as adequate toilet facilities.
9. Police the area before leaving camp.

Don't:

1. Let the boys think that camp will be all fun.
2. Take untrained and untried freshmen and sophomores, if it's possible to leave them at home.

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Bulletin 127-53 gives complete details and typical layouts for various sports activities. The Steber Engineering Department will be glad to furnish special lighting layouts if you will write giving size and type of area to be illuminated and light intensity desired. No obligation, of course.

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3. Camp too close to home.
4. Insist on keeping the homesick boy—he should be taken home (we make this clear to them for their own protection).
5. Make players pull k.p. duty (thus missing practice).
6. Allow extra food to be brought in, purchased, or sent to camp.
7. Expect each boy to be 100% satisfied with the food served. We point this out to the squad.
8. Try to house more than five boys in one cabin unless there is adequate coaching supervision—four are preferable.
9. Go to camp if you and your staff are concerned about hours worked and time consumed, because you will work an average of 18 hours per day at camp.

A few of the camp extras that we stress are: being on time for every session, the morning "hike" before breakfast, practicing one's specialty on time, writing home, self-discipline in cabins after "lights out," building a serious attitude, the half of orange after practice, and above all, doing more than is expected on the practice field.

Double-I Shell Defense

(Continued from page 11)

this shell defense is that it's moving into basic alignments while the ball is moving, so that there's no way of the offensive lineman knowing whether he's running against a 5-, 6-, or 7-man line. He also doesn't know which defensive man to go after or which defensive man is coming at him.

Most coaches will probably instruct their man to take the first defensive opponent who comes at him. In doing so, however, the blocker must wait to find out who that man is. Thus, we have the offensive man in a *defensive position* with the defensive lineman hitting him under full power.

As with all other defenses, the shell formation has its disadvantages. Its prime weaknesses are its susceptibility to power or wedge blocking and to a good passing attack. The former weakness may be offset by instructing the linemen to hit hard and fast and make their angles sharp. They will thus be able to pick off wedge blockers. If not, they must submarine and try to disrupt the wedging linemen.

As for passes, the shell is as good as any standard defense with one exception: The men must move quickly to their areas in a manner that puts pressure on the passer.

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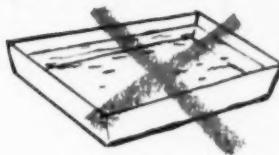


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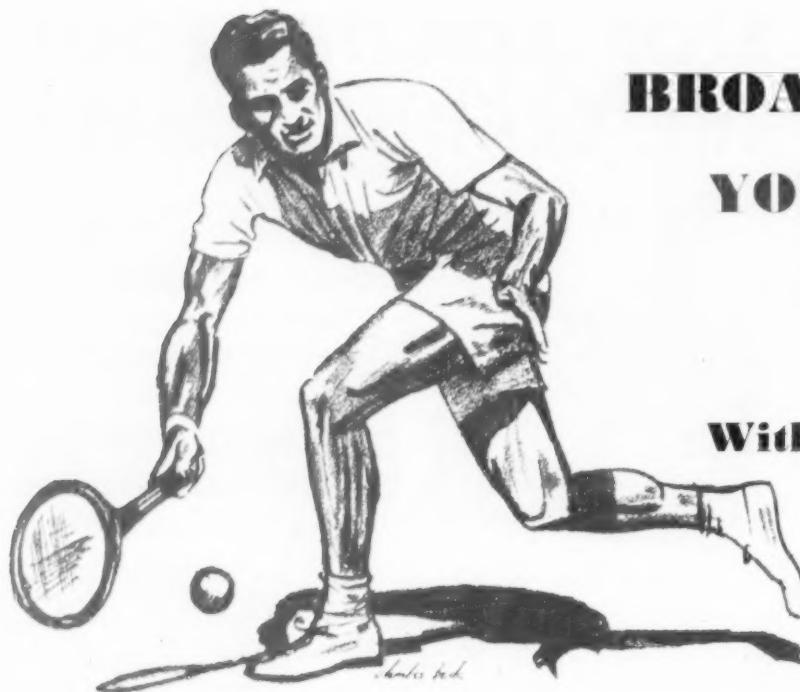
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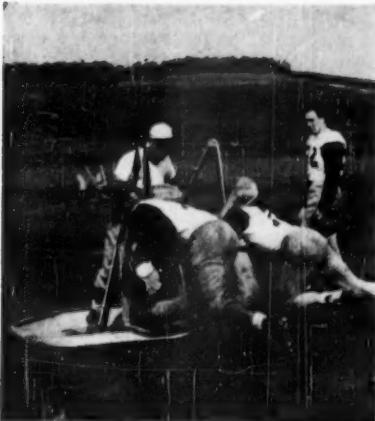
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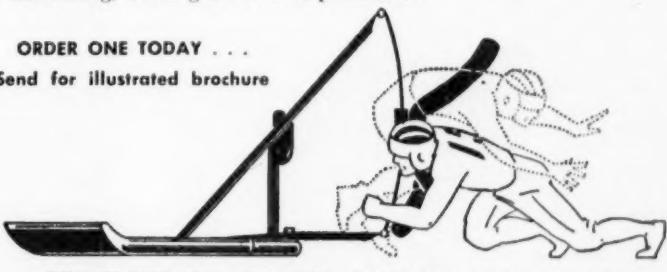
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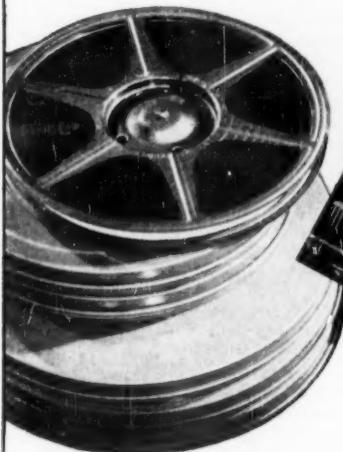
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COACHES' CORNER



Please send all contributions to this column to *Scholastic Coach, Coaches' Corner Dept., 33 West 42 St., New York 36, N. Y.*

WHEN Casey Stengel was managing the Boston Braves, he once tried to teach Tommy Holmes how to pull to right. "Look, kid," he advised, "watch me do it." He took Tommy's bat and stepped into the box. The pitcher let go a sailer which smacked Casey right on the dome. Casey went down like a light, threshed around in the dust, then slowly rose to his feet.

"I guess I better demonstrate tomorrow," he groaned. "That big ape on the mound just put me on base."

In his early years with the Tigers, Dick Wakefield was quite a slugger. Playing against the Yankees one afternoon, he struck a line drive that glanced off first-baseman Nick Etten's shin. It was fielded by Joe Gordon who threw Wakefield out.

Three innings later the exact play occurred. The ball hit the first baseman's shin and bounced toward second. Again Gordon picked it up and got Wakefield. The Tiger outfielder was infuriated.

"Don't feel so bad," taunted Gordon. "Nick and I practice that play every day."

A young baseball writer, having heard about the incredible feats of Old Cy Young (whose lifetime mark of 511 victories has never been even remotely approached), approached Old Cy for a story. After bombarding the ancient gentleman with questions for the better part of an hour, the writer finally relented.

"Just one more question, sir. What was your favorite pitch when the opponents filled the bases?"

"My boy," drawled Young, "I can't recollect ever having to pitch with the bases full."

Old Bob Zupke was a great hand for pep talks. Against a loaded Iowa team one season, Zup decided to lather up his Illini sophs. "Men," he

roared, "I want you to get in there and die for Illinois. Nobody will be taken out unless he's dead. Get that? Unless he's DEAD!"

The inspired Illini played Iowa to a standstill, until flesh gave out. Late in the final quarter, a frail Illini half-back keeled over from exhaustion. Zup grabbed a sophomore substitute. "Get in there and replace that man!" he ordered.

The youth dashed out—and then came right back again. "What's wrong?" shouted Zupke. "Why didn't you take the man's place as I told you to?"

"It ain't necessary, Coach," gulped the youngster. "He's still breathing a little."

The coach was annoyed at his star fullback. All during the skull session the prima donna sat in the corner of the room engrossed in a comics book. The coach said nothing. But next Saturday, the star fullback found himself on the bench. He sat there for three full periods.

In the middle of the fourth quarter, with the game reaching a crucial point, the coach finally called upon him. "Warm up," he ordered.

Sportsmanship, #3

TWENTY prep schools from the New York City area competed in the fourth annual relay carnival sponsored by Fordham Prep on the outdoor board track of Fordham U. Mount St. Michael and Fordham Prep finished in a deadlock for team honors with 32 points apiece.

Whereupon, Fordham Prep—the perfect host and sportsman—turned the winners' trophy over to its local rival—just as it has done for the past three years.

The fullback began doing push-ups, knee bends, and sprints. Finally the coach called him over. "Are you ready?" he asked tensely.

"Yes, sir!" panted the fullback.

"Okay," snapped the coach. "Here's a comics book. Start reading!"

England has never been the 'same since Kingfish Levinsky toured its squared arenas. When the Kingfish was ready to leave, a banquet was arranged in his honor. Soon as the guests were seated, the toastmaster rose and proposed the traditional toast. Everybody but Levinsky arose, as the toastmaster intoned: "To the King!"

"To the King!" repeated the others.

At this, Kingfish Levinsky got up and bashfully gulped, "Geez, fellers, thanks a million."

In Jacksonville, Fla., they're playing mixed basketball with three boys and three girls on a team. Recreation Director Tom King worked out the game in which girls guard girls at one end of the court and boys guard boys at the other end. No player may cross the center line. After each quarter, the teams reverse positions so that the defensive players have a shot at offense, and vice versa. It's been such a success, they've even formed leagues on Jacksonville's playgrounds.

They're going to miss Clint Evans when he retires next month as baseball coach of the U. of California. Clint has had champions galore and his nines have toured Japan and Hawaii. His name is still a legend at Twin Falls (Ida.) High, where in one three-year stretch his football teams rolled up such scores as 106-7, 110-0, and 133-0. Clint coached Sam Chapman, Jackie Jensen, and Bill Werle, among others, at California.

Last summer his old high school stars from Idaho threw a party for him. "It was quite a shindig," Clint recalls. "It lasted four days."

They really grow 'em by the bushel in California. We mean ball players. No less than 66 of the 668 players on major league rosters were born in the Golden State. Pennsylvania and Illinois are next with 53 each, followed by New York (51), Missouri (37), Michigan (35), Ohio (34), North Carolina (27), Texas (24), and Alabama (21). You fellows from Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming better get on the ball. Nobody from your states is on a big league squad, according to our statistical expert.

Dusty Dressing: Giant infielder Bobby Hofman is confused by the recent *Sporting News* poll which cited him as best dressed man on the team and at the same time called Bobby's roommate, Dusty Rhodes, the "worst dressed."

Bobby said: "I can't figure it out at all. Rhodes wears all my clothes. He never wears his own." Then he

added: "But Dusty came prepared this year. He brought his own under-wear."

While discussing the value of all-fibre hats for protection against beaning, Paul Davidson of Harley-Davidson Sports told John Colmery of Indianola Jr. H. S. (Columbus, O.) that his product was so fine that a youngster could stick out his head and hit the ball. In short, "instead of having them take two and hit to right, you can have 'em take two and get hit."

Our March round-up of state grid champs was read with interest up in North Dakota by G. M. Stephens, Supt. of Riverdale Public Schools. Calling Shanley H. S. of Fargo state champs may be okay, he says, but some of the B schools also rate recognition. He selects:

1. Riverdale, coached by Leo Stumpf, which has been unbeaten for three straight years (21 in a row) and were scored upon only once last year.
2. Model H. S. of Minot, coached by Vince Elgie, undefeated for two years running (12 straight).
3. Hazen, coached by Gordie Hoffman, which has lost only one game the past two seasons.
4. Harvey, coached by Paul Bertsch, undefeated last season.

Though now a top movie star, Esther Williams admits that it was her swimming prowess that put her where she is today. It was the late and great Fanny Brice who summed up the Williams story in this tasty capsule:

"Wet, she's a star. Dry, she ain't."

The perennial duffer was churning up the course—leaving a trail of raw earth in his wake. "Damn it," he muttered to his caddy, "I'd move heaven and earth to be able to break 100."

The caddy shook his head. "You've moved all the earth there is, so I guess heaven is about all you have left."

The condemned murderer, a golf nut, was visited by the warden before hanging. "Is there anything you'd like before we spring the trap?" the warden asked.

"Yes," replied the murderer, "I'd like to try a practice swing."

Don Budge was playing a tennis exhibition out west with that clown king of the courts, Frank Kovacs. Kovacs was attired in cowboy clothes. This moved the audience to shout "Wahoo," after every shot and to shower the court with coins. Kovacs retrieved all the money on his side of the court, but Budge became annoyed. He called to Kovacs, "Hey, have you got any more bright ideas?"

"Yeah," said Kovacs, eyeing the coins on Budge's side of the net, "let's change sides."

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A Small Community Summer Playground

By PAUL R. KELLER, Prospect, Ohio

HAVE you ever wanted to start a playground in your community, but didn't know how to go about it? If so, you'll be interested in the story of the Prospect Playground. Started seven years ago from absolute scratch, it is now a booming success—playing to capacity "crowds" daily.

The first move of its founding father was to "sell" the idea to a few of the more athletic-minded parents in the community. This "core" of parents expressed great interest in the proposed project and set out to accomplish same.

First they contacted a strong nucleus of fathers and mothers, and "sold" them on the idea. Next they solicited the local Parent-Teacher organization for backing, financial and otherwise. This backing was enthusiastically given, and Prospect's first supervised playground was well on its way to becoming a reality.

The third step was to set up a committee of fathers and mothers to work with the playground director in solving the many problems that lay ahead. A five-family committee was decided upon.

The committee's first move was to hire the writer as the playground director. The BIG job, however, was the raising of sufficient funds to finance the project. The committee first approached its sponsor, the P.T.A., and asked for financial help. This aggressive organization responded with \$100, an amount they have continued to contribute yearly.

Next to the director's salary, the biggest item of expense was the purchasing of equipment. We had a wonderful place to hold our summer activities, but very little equipment for the youngsters to use.

We used the money donated by the local P.T.A. to purchase a volleyball and net, a soccer ball to be used by the lower grade youngsters in basket shooting, three or four basketballs, several softballs and bats, and a croquet set. This was supplemented the next year with two jr. size basketballs, a couple of badminton sets, and another croquet set.

Money was now needed to pay the supervisor's salary plus numerous incidentals. Fortunately, the committee was able to secure a refreshment concession at the local ball park, where

softball games are played three or four nights a week. This stand brought in considerable revenue the first year, and has contributed greatly to our finances ever since.

That first year we raised more than \$100 by a donkey softball game, and also solicited the parents of the children attending the playground—with excellent financial results. We have, on occasion, repeated this parental solicitation, and have received much help in solving our financial problems.

The next job of the committee was to decide who would be eligible to attend the playground and what activities to include.

It was agreed that all Prospect boys and girls from kindergarten age through grade nine would be permitted to participate in the playground's activities. Later, due to the tremendous increase in playground attendance, we were forced to drop the kindergarten children.

The activities that first year included a story hour for the very youngest boys and girls, softball, croquet, basketball, volleyball, and all sorts of games of low organization such as bunt ball, dodge ball, and swat tag.

About the same time the playground was being started, a group of citizens decided to hold a big July 4th Jubilee. The members of the committee asked me to prepare some kind of athletic program to headline the activities for that afternoon.

Having been athletic director and coach of all sports at Prospect for a number of years, I conceived the idea of holding a Field meet that day using ALL members of the playground. That is, ALL members who would regularly attend the playground and who would earnestly prepare themselves for the planned activities.

I decided that the events would include a short dash, a running broad jump, base circling contests, and basket shooting competition. The Jubilee committee agreed to purchase ribbons for the various place winners, and to furnish film for movies of the events.

This gave us something very concrete to work for, and the kids responded nobly. The Field meet became so popular that today it is the top attraction of the summer for Prospect's youngsters. But more about this Field meet later on.

The playground opens at 1:00 p.m.,

and I often start the day off by calling all of the youngsters to the ball park's grandstand for briefing, instructions, and an explanation of what lies in store for them that week.

Then the older boys—fifth grade through nine—play softball, croquet, badminton, or shoot baskets, with the emphasis being on softball. The older girls usually play croquet, badminton, or assist the director with the younger boys and girls in their preparation for the July 4th Field meet.

I first take the boys and girls in grades one through four and teach them how to start and run, using excellent home-made starting blocks for this purpose. When we initiated the Field meet, our races were run on a cinder track that used to be one of the best in Ohio. Now that this track is no longer usable, we run on a well-kept section of our outfield grass.

The youngsters like this very much since the grass is soft to their feet. You see, most of our boys and girls run barefooted! Since we run races of only 40 yards for the first three grades and but 50 yards for the upper grades, there's no danger of overexertion. (The "neighborhood gang" runs ten times as long playing cowboys and Indians.)

FINE PERFORMANCES

After a few starts and about three races, we move over to the broad jump pit for a few jumps. I'm literally amazed at the interest shown by youngsters in this event and just as amazed with the tremendous ability exhibited by many of our six, seven, and eight-year olds. One of our little girls, who was in the third grade last year, made a tremendous leap of better than 12 ft. the past summer.

Since we'll have around 40 boys and girls in this initial group and since, of course, they need more instruction than the older, more experienced youngsters, about one and one-half hours of time will be consumed in the day's first project. These boys and girls are then free to play as they please, with the very youngest ones being encouraged to go home.

I then take over the larger group of boys and girls from grades five through nine and run them through their races and jumps. Once or twice a week we will circle bases (softball distance) for time, since this is one of the events we hold in our July 4th Field meet.

After base running practice, we "head for the woods" to escape the hot sun and to complete the afternoon's activities by playing volleyball, badminton, and basketball. The "woods" is that half of Prospect's beautiful park shaded by many trees.

We follow our July 4th Field meet with a series of tournaments in badminton, croquet, basket shooting, and golf-croquet. We have separate divisions for boys and girls. Doubles are held in croquet, singles only in the other games. Because of the large

(Continued on page 49)

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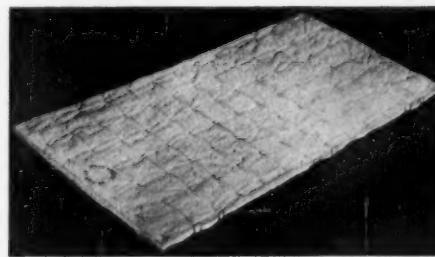
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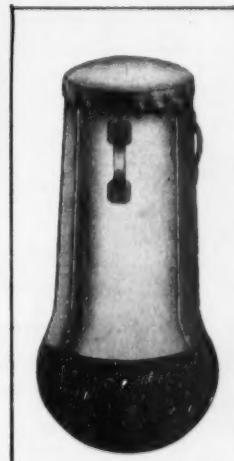
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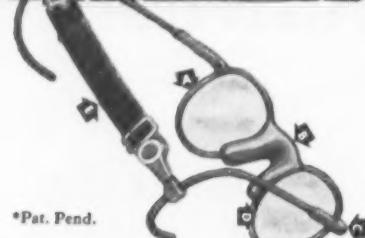
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De Luxe Linebacking

(Continued from page 8)

and the opposition has recovered.

3. After time has been taken out for injury, etc.

The duties of the linebackers may be summarized as follows:

1. Make sure the defensive line does not over- or under-shift, unless called for.

2. Stop bucks before the ball-carrier clears the line of scrimmage.

3. Avoid being fooled by reverses, spinners, laterals, and other types of deception.

4. Cover their territory when a pass is imminent.

5. Block for the receiver when the ball has been quick-kicked.

The following points should be incorporated into the linebacker's thinking habits on the field:

1. Check quickly to see if the defensive line has shifted properly. Strength must be met with strength. Study the attacking formation and adjust your defense accordingly.

2. Study the opponents for give-aways. You may detect little things which may help determine the type of play to expect. Unless you're certain of the give-away, hold your position. *Never guess.*

3. Watch the ball and see what play is being made on the defensive tackle. At the same time, by the use of split-vision, note the play of the strong-side guard on offense. If the offensive end and wingback on your side block the tackle in, you can expect a play to the outside. If they block your tackle out, the play is usually to the inside. If they leave the tackle alone and the play is a run, it is probably a mouse-trap with the play going through the defensive tackle. On pass plays, the end and wingback usually start immediately down the field. It is particularly advantageous to watch the play of the strong-side guard. In almost every popular system of offense, this man is usually moving in the direction of the play. For this reason, it pays to watch him with split-vision.

4. Take a half-step back and outward to help maintain position. Always do this unless the play is definitely a buck. If the offensive team is using a spinner, this half-step backward and out will keep you in position long enough to diagnose the play.

5. Be certain of the direction of the play before leaving your posi-

tion. *Never guess.* When uncertain of a play, hold your ground. This will get you into less trouble than if you guessed and guessed right 90% of the time.

6. If a buck, come up fast to meet it. Immediately plunge into the line at the point of attack and tackle anyone in the hole.

7. If a flank play (wide around end), keep even or slightly behind it while attempting to make the tackle. Do not over-run the play. Cut-backs are dangerous and difficult to stop. The end and defensive halfback should take care of the outside. You should force the play and try to make the tackle, but always from the inside.

8. If the play is to the opposite side, keep it well ahead and be on the alert for cut-backs. Your hands should be in front of you to ward off blockers. The play may best be followed with a cross-over step. You should be at least three steps behind the play as it develops to the opposite flank.

9. If a pass, drop back and cover the territory or man assigned. This will depend on the type of pass defense used. One definite thing to remember is to prevent the man you're covering from getting too close or sneaking behind you.

10. If a quick-kick, drop back and block the first man you can reach.

INDIVIDUAL SUGGESTIONS

Individual suggestions: Look for give aways on the offense:

1. Variations of a stance.
2. Watch the eyes of the backs as they come out of the huddle.
3. Watch the center. He may turn his neck or the ball.

4. Ball-handler or passer may wet his fingers.

5. Ball-carrier may point in the direction in which he will run.

6. The wingback may play wider for the sweep and closer for the reverse.

7. The spin of the ball-handler. About 90% of T plays wind up in direction of first spin.

8. If tackle and ends are tense, odds favor a running play with these men blocking defensive tackle or linebacker.

9. Even experienced linemen often give pass play away by not getting all way down (stance).

Free Catalogs and Coaching Material

ALL of the items listed below are available free of charge by checking the respective distributors in the Master Coupon on the inside back cover (unless otherwise indicated):

• **Sand Knit's 1954 College and School Catalog** of exclusive athletic knitwear and clothing is a large, handsome job in color which illustrates, describes, and prices the Sand Knit line of football, basketball, track, boxing, etc. equipment, including award jackets, referee equipment, letters, numerals, emblems, etc.

• **Field and Court Dimension Chart.** MacGregor's new pocket sized folder is an 8 1/2" x 5 1/2" version of the popular MacGregor wall chart which gives the layouts and dimensions of all types of courts, athletic fields, rinks, tables, and rings. For your free copy, write The MacGregor Co., Cincinnati 32, Ohio.

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NADEN AND SONS WEBSTER CITY, IOWA

Run or Throw Offense

(Continued from page 7)

(Diag. 1) with either straight or cross-blocking. We run it to either side—often, when it's gaining and periodically when it's not. It's extremely important to get the right halfback to really dive in there whether he gets the ball or not. If he gets tackled when not carrying the ball—and he should always expect to be hit—he knows that he did a fine faking job.

Our pass play off the dive is a jump maneuver wherein the quarterback, after all but handing off the ball, jumps as high as he can and throws it over the linebacker's head to our right end (Diag. 2).

Through practice and experience, our quarterback can tell, as he jumps, whether or not the right end will be open. If the end is apparently going to be open, he passes the ball to him. If the end is covered, he lands and immediately starts backpedaling.

If the defensive left half is covering our right end, we find that our left halfback (Diag. 2), who has continued out into the flat, is open and our passer can toss to him with just his arm while retreating—even if rushed. Through realistic faking and ball-handling, these men are open.

We have still another alternate, which is effective when the safety man comes up to cover the right end on the jump pass. The quarterback goes through the same ritual of faking the dive, faking the jump pass, and then retreating rapidly, while our left end runs just inside the defensive right halfback and then veers deep down the middle behind the safety for the pass.

Our pass protectors do not have to block abnormally long except on the last mentioned deep pass to our left end.

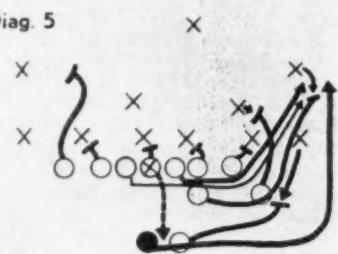
In the next development of our run or pass offense, we attempt to run the end—in the fashion shown in Diag. 3. This is a pitchout with no fake, the idea being to get around a jammed defense mostly by speed.

We also fake this end run, when we have the wide side of the field to run to, by having the left half really run with the blockers until the end is cleared. The halfback may then fade back and pass to one of the four eligible receivers (Diag. 4). (Note—the quarterback is eligible under Federation rules.)

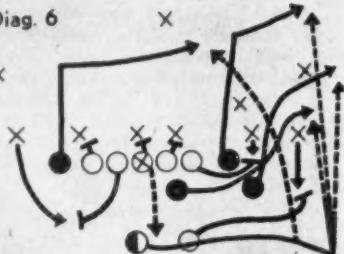
The success of this play depends upon making it look like a run. The right end and right halfback fake blocks before going downfield, as does the quarterback on the weak-side end.

We occasionally shift our backs into the box formation, and this gives us a chance to run the end with a strong wingback alignment that puts several men ahead of the ball-carrier (Diag. 5). The running pass is a vital weapon here, and a good running left halfback, who can pass while on the run, can have the defense at his mercy (Diag. 6).

Diag. 5



Diag. 6



Our shift isn't of the controversial "sucker" design. We do not shift our linemen in any way. In fact, whenever we call a shift play we have to emphasize it at least twice in the huddle since we have more of a tendency to be off-side than our opponents!

As every coach knows, it's fairly simple to defend a team that can only run or pass. Since we feel that nearly every team can run with some effectiveness, we've gone to great pains to establish ourselves as a passing team.

We want everybody to know it, and we establish the fact every year by throwing at any time. We definitely pass to gain ground. We also pass to keep the defense back so that our running game can function.

Because we do pass so frequently, we seldom encounter a 7- or 8-man line. We usually find a 5-man line and often run into a 4-4. We throw about 20 passes per game, which is equivalent to about 25 in college-length games.

If our passers are successful in hitting their targets, we do not tinker with their throwing style. But contrary to most expert opinion, we do not like them to "eat the ball." We've found that whenever the ball is eaten that particular series of downs is invariably unsuccessful and you have to punt.

At the same time, we don't want the boy to get rid of the ball "by any means" and thus risk interception. We teach them not to lob the ball nor to throw it while off-balance, as the ball will usually fall short and enable a defensive man to cut in and intercept it.

We encourage our passers to pass the ball high and deep, even when the receiver is covered, so that he can go up and fight for it. We feel that on offense you can run into a high, deep pass, while the defender may be back-peddling or running partially backwards with his mind only on knocking the ball down. A real deep pass, if intercepted, is much like a punt and isn't nearly as dangerous as a soft flat pass.

As another safeguard, we throw most of our passes in "channels" between the defensive back so that there's less chance of interception. We stay out of the middle, as a low pass may be batted around by the middle linebacker, while a deflected or high pass can wind up in the safety man's hands.

WIDE LATITUDE FOR QB

Our quarterback is given a great deal of liberty in his play calling. We jump on any teammates who question him and refrain from criticizing him in front of other boys.

If he can score by sticking to the ground, he's encouraged to do so. For example, if the enemy has a glaring weakness, say, in an off-tackle hole, he may exploit it on every play until they alter their defense to stop it.

Similarly, if a particular pass is consistently successful, he may call it repeatedly until stopped.

At one time, the strategy was to save some of these sure-fire gainers until you got into the scoring zones. We now feel that it's much more desirable to exploit them quickly in order to draw first blood. Then, again, where you save your best gainers until reaching scoring territory, you may not have enough push

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The boy who will pass on first down from any point on the field is not a gambler, but a fine strategist. What can be more demoralizing to a fine team than to see a long pass go for a score on first down? And what is more discouraging to a fine line than to hold a team for two downs and then have a pass hit against them?

However, it's most important to remember that the chance for success in a pass play diminishes with each down. Theoretically, each play called is a touchdown play. But, realistically, we hope that our quarterback will call his runs and passes with first downs in mind. If he successfully keeps the ball, touchdowns will result. We strive to keep the ball, for we have little confidence in scoring when the other team has it.

The possession game is a natural development of improved ball-handling and passing. In fact, the average pro team is more effective passing than running. With the offense so proficient, it's very difficult to score when you don't have the ball.

If we've minimized punting, forgive us. Kicking is and always has been an integral part of football. Any yardage gained by kicking is just as valuable as that gained through running or passing. But the fact remains that if you're really successful in running and passing, you won't have to kick.

INCREDIBLE is precisely the word for Clary Anderson's record. In 1938 and '39, he coached Blair Academy to the New Jersey state prep title, losing only one game in the process. Then he moved to Montclair H.S. and in the ensuing 10 years won 83 out of 89 for an astonishing .933 winning percentage - perhaps the best in the land. And mind you, Montclair plays in the toughest league in New Jersey. Clary has also produced seven state championships, five unbeaten teams, and any number of college stars. Last fall, 27 of his boys were playing on college varsities.

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Summer Playground

(Continued from page 43)

number of participants, the boys' division is broken down into two grade groups, one through four and five through nine.

Thanks to the generosity of our merchants, we're able to offer considerable ice cream and candy to tournament winners. All participants are given a sucker just for entering the competition and playing at least one round. Semifinal losers usually receive candy or ice cream bars, while their conquerors move on to the finals where the champs are awarded quarts of ice cream and the runners-up, pints.

In addition to these "sweets," we occasionally hold cookie hunts on Friday's for those who attend "park" regularly. And there are other awards on days when inter-playground meets are held.

Impromptu relay races, open to all playground boys and girls desiring to participate, are quite often held with each member of the winning squad being given suckers. The youngsters choose up sides and race on a grass course, shuttling back and forth for a distance of around 60 yards. As many as 35 on a side have taken part in these relays and the kids love it.

One of the favorite games of the boys (girls play it, too) is golf-croquet. Using croquet equipment, with the exception of the pegs, the game is played very much like golf. Fairways and greens are mowed out of the grass and are kept in good condition by constant attention. A teacher with a live imagination can mow out a very interesting course.

Wickets replace cups, and the idea is to drive the croquet ball through each wicket in the least number of strokes possible. Scores are added just as in golf. You drive from tees, and balls going out-of-bounds are played, without penalty, from the spot where they left the fairway.

Various tournaments in this fascinating game are held during the "second semester" of our playground. For the final two days of our summer's activities, I organize a tournament with 30 or more prizes being awarded those coming up with the lowest scores.

Our July 4th Field meet is reputed to be one of the outstanding sporting events of its kind for children. As related previously, we spend about a month preparing the "athletes" for it. The big affair starts promptly at 1:00 p.m., since it requires an entire afternoon to run off.

The grades are run in the usual sequence, with the girls preceding the boys. Prelims are held two or three days before the Fourth so that we have no more than seven competitors per grade.

We will award as many as nine
(Concluded on page 56)

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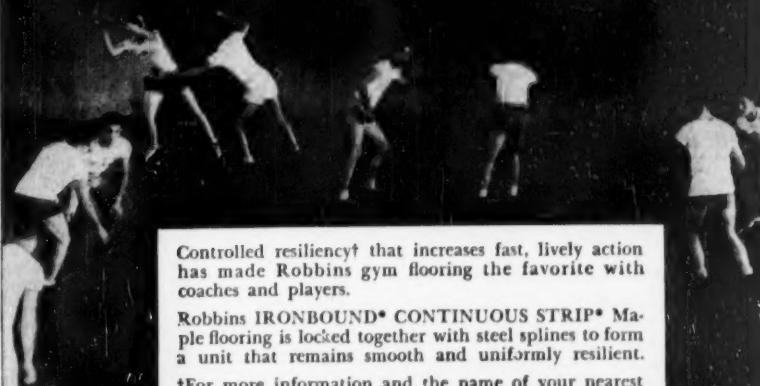
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New Books on the Sport Shelf

- **MECHANICS OF THE POLE VAULT.** By Richard V. Ganslen. Pp. 90. Illustrated—drawings. Fayetteville, Ark.: Richard V. Ganslen, \$1.

HERE it is—the finest handbook on pole vaulting ever printed. Written by the greatest vaulting authority in the world, it covers the event from A through Z. Ganslen, a brilliant physicist, coach, and ex-national champion, does a superlative job of expounding the mechanics of this highly complex event.

In simple, clear, step-by-step fashion, he traces the evolution of modern technique and scientific research. Then he analyzes every phase of the event—pole carry, run, plant, takeoff, swing up and pull, push-up over the bar, clearing the bar, how great vaulters train, the thoughts of champions on each basic fundamental, and conditioning. An excellent bibliography winds up the text.

All of these phases are covered graphically and comprehensively, and illustrated with excellent drawings. Coaches and athletes will love it—and benefit hugely. It is the ideal "assistant coach."

Ganslen actually prepared this book in response to demands from all over the world. Having exhausted thousands of copies of his famous articles, he decided to make up a handbook and sell it at cost.

At a buck, you just can't go wrong.

You may get your copy by writing to Richard V. Ganslen, Dept. of Zoology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

- **THE GAME WORK CHART METHOD OF FOOTBALL STATISTICS.** By Otto J. Huebner. Pp. 37. Mt. Clemens, Mich.: Otto J. Huebner, \$2.50.

FOLLOWING nine hugely successful years at Cherokee (Ia.) H. S., where his teams chalked up 65 wins against only 16 losses, Otto Huebner, now coaching at Mt. Clemens, Mich., has been prevailed upon to divulge his inexpensive and practical system of keeping vital team and individual football statistics.

In simple and clear fashion, Huebner explains how every essential game statistic may be collected, preserved, and applied for the welfare of the team, school, community, and coach. He details the various work charts and shows exactly how two men can work the entire system.

A large (11" x 8 1/2") book, mimeographically produced, *Football Statistics* offers a fresh, practical approach to this vital phase of modern football and is guaranteed to furnish aid and comfort to coaches searching for a

sounder base for wiser coaching procedures, quarterback counseling, superior public relations, and keener team motivation.

- **HOW TO PLAY CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL.** Text by Oscar Fraley; photos by Charles Yerkow. Pp. 98. Illustrated—photos. New York: A. A. Wyn, Inc. \$1.

THE team of Fraley and Yerkow are red hot these days. Last year they hit the newsstands with a magnificent illustrated magazine-type golfing manual. Earlier this year they produced a similar volume on judo. And now they're out with a baseball manual.

The book, 11" x 8 1/2" in size, follows the same format—lots of motion picture sequences of famous athletes demonstrating the basic techniques plus short instructional analyses of same.

All in all, 18 great big leaguers (like Rizzuto, Reynolds, Mantle, Kiner, Musial, Hodges, Reese) demonstrate the niceties of pitching, fielding, batting, bunting, pivoting on double plays, and other fundamentals in nearly 400 continuous action photos.

- **HOW TO PLAY CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.** Text by Oscar Fraley; photos by Charles Yerkow. Pp. 98. Illustrated—photos. New York: A. A. Wyn, Inc. \$1.

JUST a few days after giving *How to Play Championship Baseball* a hearty welcome (see review above), another Fraley-Yerkow production crossed our desk—this one on tennis. And it proved just as exciting an addition to the technical literature on sports. Perhaps even more so.

Championship Tennis is precisely that. All the world's championship players are shown demonstrating their best strokes in large, clear motion picture sequences.

Mercer Beasley gets the ball rolling with a fine, clear, illustrated exposition of the grips. Then Maureen Connolly demonstrates the forehand and smash, Ken Rosewall the backhand, Gardner Mulloy the lob and slice service, Lew Hoad the drive volley, Vic Seixas the drop volley, Doris Hart the half volley and lob volley, Tony Trabert the flat and twist services, Louise Brough the slice service, Margaret du Pont the chop shot, and Shirley Fry putting spin on the ball.

In each instance, the player's grip is shown and the stroke tersely and authoritatively analyzed. Rounding out this superb 11" x 8 1/2" book are valuable chapters on singles strategy, doubles strategy, and playing the net.

This is the best buck investment that a tennis instructor or coach can possibly make.

Miscellaneous

• *Physical Education for Elementary Schools* (Revised Edition). By N. P. Neilson and Winifred Van Hagen. Pp. 552. Illustrated—sheet music. New York: A. S. Barnes and Co. \$4.50.

• *1954 Official NCAA Lacrosse Guide*. Edited by Albert A. Brisotti. \$1. (Order from The National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, Box 757, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N. Y.)

• *1954 Official NCAA Football Handbook for Coaches and Officials*. 50¢. (Contains official college rules. Order from same address as above.)

• *1954 Official National Federation Football Rules*. Edited and Published by the National Federation. 35¢. (Order from National Federation, 7 South Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill.)

• *1954-55 Official Softball-Track and Field Guide for Women*. Edited by Marian Kneer and Martha J. Haverstick. 50¢. (Official rules and helpful teaching articles. Order from American Assn. for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.)

• *National Collegiate Championships*. (Superbly prepared history and records of national collegiate championships in 13 sports. Limited supply available at \$1 each plus 25¢ mailing charge. Address the NCAA, 209 Fairfax Bldg., Kansas City 5, Mo.)

• *Sports Film Guide*. \$1. (A useful book listing more than a thousand 16-mm. motion pictures and slide-films. Covers more than 45 sports and recreational subjects. Order from The Athletic Institute, 209 South State St., Chicago 4, Ill.)

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UNDER the guidance of Tug Wilson, Big Ten Commissioner, and the technical supervision of Bob Voights, Northwestern coach, Coronet's latest 16-mm. sound film, *Football Fundamentals: Blocking and Tackling*, offers a lucid, practical presentation of meat-and-potatoes football.

Both slow motion and normal speed photography is employed to demonstrate the techniques involved in the head-on-tackle, the side tackle, the proper application of the forearm shiver, shoulder block, cross-body block, and reverse-body block.

All demonstration scenes were shot at Northwestern. Useful for both physical ed classes and team training, this 11-minute film may be rented from your nearest film library or purchased outright for \$55 (black and white) or \$110 (full, natural color).

Preview prints will be furnished with no obligation except return postage. Address Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, Ill.



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FOOTBALL

RENNAN, TERRY, Notre Dame—Northeast Mo. St.

BUTTS, WALLY, Georgia—No. Carolina Coaches.

CRIMMINS, BERNIE, Indiana—Indiana Ath. Assn.

CURTICE, JACK, Utah—Washington Coaches (adv. on p. 55).

DAUGHERTY, HUGH, Michigan St.—Kansas, Louisiana Coaches, Ohio Football (adv. on p. 53), N. Y. State (adv. on p. 53), Wisconsin Coaches (adv. on p. 54).

DAWSON, RED, Pittsburgh—Connecticut U. (adv. on p. 54).

DODD, BOBBY, Georgia Tech.—Texas Coaches.

DREW, RED, Alabama—Alabama U.

ELIOT, RAY, Illinois—Colorado U., Indiana Ath. Assn., So. Carolina Coaches (adv. on p. 54).

ERDELATZ, EDDIE, Navy—Eastern Penna. (adv. on p. 55).

EVASHEVSKI, FOREST, Iowa—Eastern Penna. (adv. on p. 55), Ill. St.-West. Ill. (adv. on p. 55).

FAUROT, DON, Missouri—Georgia Coaches, Oklahoma Coaches, Ohio Football (adv. on p. 53).

GILLMAN, SID, Cincinnati—Eastern Penna. (adv. on p. 55), Florida A. & M., Ohio Football (adv. on p. 53).

GLASSFORD, BILL, Nebraska—New Mexico Coaches (adv. on p. 55).

GRAHAM, OTTO, Cleveland Browns—Florida St. U.

HAYES, WOODY, Ohio St.—Ohio Football (adv. on p. 53).

HILL, JESS, U.S.C.—Arizona St.

LAYNE, BOBBY, Detroit Lions—Florida St. U.

LEWIS, ART, West Virginia—West Virginia U.

MATHER, CHUCK, Kansas—Florida A. & M., Idaho Coaches (adv. on p. 54), Louisiana Coaches, So. Dakota Ath. Assn., Virginia St., West Virginia U.

MEEK, BILL, Kansas St.—Kansas.

MUNN, BIGGIE, ex-Michigan St.—Colorado Coaches (adv. on p. 56).

NEELY, JESS, Rice—Texas Coaches.

OOSTERBAAN, BENNIE, Michigan—Michigan U., No. Michigan Coll.

PRICE, ED, Texas—New Mexico Coaches (adv. on p. 55).

ROYAL, DARREL, Mississippi St.—Tennessee Ath. Assn.

SANDERS, RED, U.C.L.A.—Oregon U., So. Carolina Coaches (adv. on p. 54), Texas Coaches.

TATUM, JIM, Maryland—Maryland U., Nevada U. (adv. on p. 56), Utah St., Virginia H.S., Virginia St.

TAYLOR, CHUCK, Stanford—California Poly.

WARD, DALLAS, Colorado—Colorado U.

WILKINSON, BUD, Oklahoma—River Falls.

WILLIAMSON, IVY, Wisconsin—Wisconsin Coaches, (adv. on p. 54).

WYATT, BOWDEN, Arkansas—Oklahoma Coaches.

BASKETBALL

ALLEN, PHOG, Kansas—Nevada U. (adv. on p. 56), No. Michigan Coll.

BACH, JOHN, Fordham—Adelphi (adv. on p. 55).

BRADLEY, HAROLD, Duke—Upstate N. Y. (adv. on p. 56).

CARNEVALE, BEN, Navy—Eastern Penna. (adv. on p. 55).

COOMBES, HARRY, Illinois—N. Y. State (adv. on p. 53).

CRUM, J. BIRNEY, Muhlenberg—Adelphi (adv. on p. 55).

DIDDLE, ED, Western Kentucky—New Mexico Coaches (adv. on p. 55).

DRAKE, BRUCE, Oklahoma—Washington Coaches (adv. on p. 55).

DYE, TIPPY, Washington—Utah St.

FOSTER, BUD, Wisconsin—Wisconsin Coaches, (adv. on p. 54).

GALLAGHER, TAPS, Niagara—Upstate N. Y. (adv. on p. 56).

GREER, HUGH, Connecticut—Connecticut U. (adv. on p. 54).

HICKEY, EDDIE, St. Louis—So. Carolina Coaches (adv. on p. 54), Texas Coaches.

HUTTON, JOE, Hamline—Ill. St.-West Ill. (adv. on p. 55).

IBA, HANK, Oklahoma A. & M.—Arizona St., Wisconsin Coaches (adv. on p. 54).

LEE, BEBE, Colorado—Colorado U.

LOEFFLER, KEN, La Salle—Connecticut U. (adv. on p. 54), Adelphi, (adv. on p. 55).

LYNCH, DAN, St. Francis—Adelphi (adv. on p. 55).

McCRACKEN, BRANCH, Indiana—Colorado Coaches (adv. on p. 56), Indiana Ath. Assn., West Virginia U.

MOORE DUDEY, Duquesne—Texas Coaches, Upstate N. Y. (adv. on p. 56), Virginia St.

O'CONNOR, BUCKY, Iowa—Indiana Basketball, River Falls.

RUPP, ADOLPH, Kentucky—Georgia Coaches.

SHELTON, EV, Wyoming—Idaho Coaches (adv. on p. 54).

TWOGOOD, FORREST, U.S.C.—Colorado U.

COACHING SCHOOL DIRECTORY

ADELPHI COLLEGE—Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. Aug. 9-11. Directors, John E. Sipos, Simpson H.S., Huntington, N. Y., and George H. Faherty (Adelphi College). Course: Basketball. Staff: John Bach, J. Birney Crum, Ken Loeffler, Elmer McCall, Danny Lynch. Tuition: \$15 (includes room). See adv. on page 55.

ALABAMA UNIV.—Tuscaloosa, Ala. Aug. 9-12. Director, H. D. Drew. Courses: Football, Basketball. Staff: Red Dawson, Red Drew, others. Tuition: Free.

ARIZONA ST. COACHES ASSN.—Flagstaff, Ariz. Aug. 15-22. Director, Joe M. Garcia, Box 61, Litchfield Park, Ariz. Courses: Football, Basketball, Baseball, Track, Training. Staff: Jess Hill, Hank Iba, Art Dickinson, Jack Cramer, others.

BELoit COLLEGE—Beloit, Wis. Aug. 19-21. Director, Dolph Stanley. Course: All Phases of Basketball. Staff: Dolph Stanley. Tuition: \$25. See adv. on page 56.

CALIFORNIA POLY—San Luis Obispo, Cal. Aug. 9-20. Director, Al R. Arps, San Fernando (Cal.) H.S. Courses: All Sports. Staff: Chuck Taylor, Homer Beatty, Ducky Dowell, Elam Hill, Jess Mortenson, Kickapoo Logan, others. Tuition: \$28 per week (includes room, board, tuition).

COLORADO COACHES ASSN.—Denver, Colo. Aug. 18-20. Director, N. C. Morris, 1532 Madison St., Denver, Colo. Courses: Football, Basketball. Staff: Biggie Munn, Branch McCracken. Tuition: \$10. See adv. on page 56.

COLORADO UNIV.—Boulder, Colo. June 14-19. Director, Harry G. Carlson. Courses: Football, Basketball, Track, Baseball, Training. Staff: Ray Eliot, Dallas Ward, Bebe Lee, Forrest Twogood, Frank Prentup, John Rockwell, others. Tuition: \$10. See adv. on page 52, April.

CONNECTICUT UNIV.—Storrs, Conn. Aug. 24-26. Director, J. Orlean Christian. Courses: Football, Basketball, Soccer. Staff: Red Dawson, Len Watters, Bob Ingalls, Ken Loeffler, Hugh Greer, others. Tuition: \$10 (room \$1.75 per night). See adv. on page 54.

EASTERN PENNA. COACHES ASSN.—East Stroudsburg, Pa. June 21-24. Director, Marty Baldwin, Box 205, E. Stroudsburg, Pa. Courses: Football, Basketball. Staff: Eddie Erdelatz, Forest Evashevski, Sid Gillman, Ben Carnevale. Tuition: \$40 (includes room, board, tuition, golf, banquet). See adv. on page 55.

FLORIDA COACHING SCHOOL—Gainesville, Fla. Aug. 9-12. Director, I. W. Brant,

Fletcher H.S., Jacksonville Beach, Fla. Courses: Football, Basketball, Track. Staff: Sid Gillman, Perry Moss, Hank Crisp, Percy Beard, others.

FLORIDA A. & M. UNIV.—Tallahassee, Fla. June 14-19. Director, Jake Gaither. Courses: Football, Basketball, Training. Staff: Sid Gillman, Chuck Mather, Frank Broyles, Allyn McKeen, Tom Nugent, Jake Gaither, others. Tuition: \$20 (includes room and board).

FLORIDA STATE UNIV.—Tallahassee, Fla. June 10-12. Director, Howard G. Danford. Courses: The Modern Passing Game (Football). Staff: Otto Graham, Bobby Layne, Sammy Baugh, Bobby Thomason, Harry Gilmer, Pete Pihos, others. Tuition: \$15 (includes room). See adv. on page 52, April.

GEORGIA COACHES ASSN.—Atlanta, Ga. Aug. 2-6. Director, Dwight Keith, 310 Buckhead Ave. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Courses: Football, Basketball, Training. Staff: Don Faurot, Adolph Rupp, others. Tuition: \$5, members; \$10, others.

IDAHO COACHES ASSN.—Sun Valley, Ida. Aug. 9-13. Director, Jerry Dellinger, Jerome (Ida.) H.S. Courses: Football, Basketball, Track, Training. Staff: Chuck Mather, Ev Shelton, Stan Heiserman, Joe Glanders. Tuition: \$10, members; \$17, others. See adv. on page 54.

ILLINOIS ST.-WESTERN ILL.—Macomb, Ill. June 8-9. Directors, Ray Hanson, Western Illinois St. College, Macomb, Ill., and Howard J. Hancock, Illinois St. Normal U., Normal, Ill. Courses: Football, Basketball. Staff: Forest Evashevski, Joe Hutton. Tuition: Free. See adv. on page 55.

INDIANA BASKETBALL—Kokomo, Ind. Aug. 5-7. Director, Cliff Wells, Tulane U., New Orleans, La. Staff: Bucky O'Connor, Tony Hinkle, Ev Case, Cliff Wells, others. Tuition: \$10 (includes notes).

INDIANA ATHLETIC ASSN.—Bloomington, Ind. Aug. 8-11. Director, L. V. Phillips, 812 Circle Tower, Indianapolis, Ind. Courses: Football, Basketball. Staff: Ray Eliot, Bernie Crimmins, Branch McCracken, others. Tuition: \$1, state coaches; \$10, others.

KANSAS COACHING SCHOOL—Wichita, Kans. Aug. 16-20. Director, E. A. Thomas, 1300 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kans. Courses: Football, Basketball, Training. Staff: Duffy Daugherty, Bill Meek, others. Tuition: \$10.

LOGAN TRAINERS CLINIC—Los Angeles, Calif. Director, Kickapoo Logan, 4966 Eagle Rock Blvd., Los Angeles 41. Course: Training. Tuition: Free.

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FOOTBALL

RAY ELIOT
U. of Illinois—"T"

RED SANDERS
U.C.L.A.—"SW"

BOB KING
U. of Illinois

BASKETBALL

EDDIE HICKEY
St. Louis U.

TRAINING

DUKE WYRE
U. of Maryland

TUITION, \$7.50 (members)
(or \$5 for one course)

\$15 (non-members)
(or \$10 for one course)

For complete information, write

HARRY H. HEDGEPAATH
1623 Harrington St. Newberry, S. C.

LOUISIANA COACHES ASSN. (Football)—Baton Rouge, La. Aug. 4-6. Director, Woodrow W. Turner, 151 Charles St., Shreveport, La. Staff: Gus Tinsley, Andy Pilney, Chuck Mather, Hugh Daugherty. Tuition: \$3 (housing free).

LOUISIANA COACHES ASSN. (Basketball)—Shreveport, La. June 2-4. Director, Woodrow W. Turner, 151 Charles St., Shreveport, La. Staff: O. P. Adams, Outstanding State H.S. Coaches, others. Tuition: \$3 (housing free).

MARYLAND UNIV.—College Park, Md. June 24-26. Director, Robert Ward. Courses: Football, Basketball, Training. Staff: Jim Tatum, Bud Milliken, Duke Wyre. Tuition: \$15. h.s. coaches; \$25, college coaches (includes room).

MICHIGAN UNIV.—Ann Arbor, Mich. June 21-July 2. Supervisor, Howard C. Leibee. Courses: Football, Basketball, Track, Golf, Scouting, Training. Staff: Bennie Oosterbaan, William Perigo, James Hunt, Don Canham, Albert Katzenmeyer, Clifford Keen. Tuition: \$20, residents; \$30, non-residents.

NEBRASKA COACHING SCHOOL—Lincoln, Nebr. Aug. 16-19. Director, O. L. Webb, Box 1028, Lincoln, Nebr. Courses: Football, Basketball, Six-Man Football, Training.

NEVADA UNIV.—Reno, Nev. June 14-19. Director, J. E. Martie. Courses: Football, Basketball, Training. Staff: Jim Tatum, Phog Allen. Tuition: \$15, state residents; \$20, others. See adv. on page 56.

NEW MEXICO COACHES — Albuquerque, N. M. Aug. 8-14. Director, Tony Wilson, 114 Stanford Dr. S.E., Albuquerque, N. M. Courses: Football, Basketball, Training. Staff: Ed Price, Bill Glassford, Ed Diddle, Wilbur Stalcup, Ross Moore. Tuition: \$10, members; \$15, others. See adv. on page 55.

NEW YORK STATE—Troy, N. Y. Aug. 23-26. Director, Philip J. Hammes, Proctor H.S., Utica, N. Y. Courses: Football, Basketball, Baseball, Training, Soccer. Staff: Hugh Daugherty, Steve Owen, Harry Combes, Glenn Warner, Frank O'Rourke, others. See adv. on page 53.

NORTH CAROLINA COACHES ASSN. — Greensboro, N. C. Aug. 9-13. Directors, Bob Jamieson and Smith Barrier, Drawer Z, Greensboro, N. C. Courses: Football, Basketball, Baseball, Track, Training. Staff: Wally Butts, Gomer Jones, Bill Earley, others. Tuition: \$5, members; \$7.50 and \$10, others: \$5 for credit hours.

NORTHEAST MISSOURI ST. TEACHERS — Kirksville, Mo. July 22-23. Director, Dr. William Healey. Courses: Football, Basketball, Track, Training. Staff: Terry Brennan, Jack Cramer, others. Tuition: \$7.50.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN COLLEGE — Marquette, Mich. Aug. 5-7. Director, C. V. (Red) Money. Courses: Football, Basket-

ball, Track. Staff: Bennie Oosterbaan, Phog Allen, Jim Kelly. Tuition: \$12 (includes room and meals).

OCCIDENTAL TRACK AND FIELD CLINIC—Los Angeles, Calif. June 21-July 2. Director, Charles F. Lindsley, Occidental College, Los Angeles 41. Staff: Payton Jordan. Tuition: Regular summer session fee for two units.

Wisconsin High School Coaches Association

SUMMER CLINIC

AUGUST 9-13

U. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

HUGH DAUGHERTY Football

Head Coach, Michigan State

IVY WILLIAMSON Football

Head Coach, U. of Wisconsin

HANK IBA Basketball

Head Coach, Oklahoma A. & M.

BUD FOSTER Basketball

Head Coach, U. of Wisconsin

Also: Track, Wrestling, Baseball,

Tennis Courses by U. of W. Staff

TUITION

\$1, members, students

\$10, others

Program Highlights

Reasonable room and board in new dorm. Finest lake and recreation facilities. Round-tables—movies—parties every evening. Golf tournament, dinner and prizes. Complete set of notes free.

HAROLD A. METZEN, Director

1809 Madison St., Madison, Wis.

UNIV. OF CONNECTICUT COACHES CLINIC

(Co-sponsored by Connecticut Interscholastic Athletic Conference)

Storrs, Conn. Aug. 24-26

FOOTBALL

- RED DAWSON, Pittsburgh

- LEN WATTERS, Williams

- BOB INGALLS, Connecticut

- BABE ALLEN, Bulkeley H. S.

BASKETBALL

- KEN LOEFFLER, La Salle

- HUGH S. GREER, Connecticut

- FRANK CRISAFI, E. Haven H. S.

SOCCER

- HUGH McCURDY, Wesleyan

Registration (non CIAC members) \$10
Meals and lodging approx. \$10

For details or application, write:

J. ORLEAN CHRISTIAN

U. of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

BASKETBALL

BASKETBALL

ADELPHI COLLEGE COACHING SCHOOL

Aug. 9-11, Garden City, N. Y.

KEN LOEFFLER—La Salle
1954 NCAA Champions

ELMER McCALL—So. Bend Cent.
1953 Indiana H.S. Champs

JOHN BACH—Fordham
N.Y. NCAA Representative

BIRNEY CRUM—Muhlenberg
Former Great Penna. H.S. Coach

DANNY LYNCH—St. Francis (N.Y.)
1954 NIT Tourney Surprise

Tuition: \$15 (includes room)

For details, write: Co-Directors

JOHN E. SIPOS **GEO. E. FAHERTY**
Simpson H.S. Adelphi College
Huntington, N. Y. Garden City, N. Y.

4th Annual Coaching Clinic

**Illinois State Normal U. and
Western Illinois State Coll.**
June 8-9 Macomb, Ill.

FOREST EVASHEVSKI
Football Coach, U. of Iowa

JOE HUTTON
Basketball Coach, Hamline U.
Free to All!

Write: Ray Hanson, Ath. Director,
Western College, Macomb, Ill., or
Howard Hancock, Athletic Director,
Normal Univ., Normal, Ill.

New Mexico Coaches and Officials Coaching School

Aug. 8-14 Albuquerque, N. M.

STAFF

ED PRICE, Texas (Football)
BILL GLASSFORD, Nebraska (Foot.)
ED DIDDLE, W. Ky. (Basketball)
WILBUR STALCUP, Mo. (Basket.)
ROSS MOORE, Tex. West. (Train.)

\$10, members; \$15, others

F. M. (TONY) WILSON
114 Stanford Dr. S.E., Albuquerque, N. M.

OHIO FOOTBALL—Springfield, Ohio. Aug. 9-13. Directors: James A. McDonald and L. G. Ronemus, Senior H.S., Springfield, Ohio. Staff: Duffy Daugherty, Woody Hayes, Carroll Widdoes, Sid Gillman, Burt Ingwersen, Don Faurot. Tuition: \$15. See adv. on page 53.

OKLAHOMA COACHES ASSN.—Oklahoma City, Okla. Aug. 8-12. Director, Clarence Breithaupt, 3420 N.W. 19 St., Oklahoma City. Courses: Football, Basketball. Staff: Don Faurot, Gomer Jones, Bowden Wyatt, others. Tuition: \$10.

OREGON UNIV.—Eugene, Ore. June 14-19. Director, Dean Paul Jacobson, School of Education, U. of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. Courses: Football, Basketball, Track, Baseball, Wrestling. Staff: Red Sanders, Bob Feerick, Bill Borcher, Don Kirsch, Bill Bowerman, others. Tuition: \$14.

PENNA. ST. COLLEGE—State College, Pa. Director of Summer Sessions, Room 103-D, Burrowes Bldg. Inter-Session, June 8-25; Main Session, June 28-Aug. 7; Post-Session, Aug. 9-27. Courses: Camp Counseling, Coaching, Health Education, Intramurals, Administration. Staff: Regular University Faculty. See adv. on page 52, April.

RIVER FALLS—River Falls, Wis. June 10-12. Director, Phil Belfiori, Wisconsin St. College, River Falls, Wis. Courses: Football, Basketball, Training. Staff: Bud Wilkinson, Bucky O'Connor, others. Tuition: \$15.

SHERIDAN WRESTLING CLINIC—Bethlehem, Pa. Aug. 8-14, 15-21, 22-28. Director, William Sheridan, Lehigh U., Bethlehem, Pa. Staff: Ralph Williams, John E. Engel, Gerald G. Leeman. Tuition: \$30 (includes room and board).

SOUTH CAROLINA COACHES ASSN.—Columbia, S. C. Aug. 1-6. Director, Harry Hedgepath, 1623 Harrington St., Newberry, S. C. Courses: Football, Basketball, Training. Staff: Ray Eliot, Red Sanders, Eddie Hickey, others. Tuition: members-\$5 one course, \$7.50 for both; non-members-\$10 one course, \$15 for both. See adv. on page 54.

SOUTH DAKOTA ATHLETIC ASSN.—Huron, S. D. Aug. 17-20. Director, R. M. Walseth, Pierre, S. D. Courses: Basketball, Football, Track, Six-Man Football. Staff: Chuck Mather, C. J. Papik, others. Tuition: Free.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIV.—Carbondale, Ill. Director, Glenn (Abe) Martin. Courses: Football, Basketball. Tuition: Free.

TENNESSEE ATHLETIC ASSN.—Cookeville, Tenn. July 28-31. Director, P. V. (Putty) Overall, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn. Courses: Football, Basketball, Track. Staff: Darrell Royal, Wade Walker, Paul S. McBrayer. Tuition: Free.

TEXAS COACHES ASSN.—Houston, Tex. Aug. 9-14. Director, L. W. McConachie, 2901 Copper, El Paso, Tex. Courses: Football, Basketball, Track, Baseball, Training. Staff:

**Eastern Pennsylvania
Scholastic Coaches Assn.**

11th Annual Clinic

**STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.**

June 21-22-23-24

FOOTBALL

- **EDDIE ERDELAZ**, Navy
- **SID GILLMAN**, Cincinnati
- **FOREST EVASHEVSKI**, Iowa

BASKETBALL

- **BEN CARNEVALE**, Navy

Fee: \$40

Includes Room, Board, Banquet,
Free Golf at Glen Brook C.C.

For further information, write

MARTY BALDWIN
CLINIC DIRECTOR
BOX 205, E. STROUDSBURG, PA.

Washington St. High School Coaches Clinic

Seattle, Wash. Aug. 15-21

JACK CURTICE

U. of Utah, "Football"

BRUCE DRAKE

U. of Oklahoma, "Basketball"

BRUTUS HAMILTON

U. of California, "Track"

EARL JOHNSON

Boston Red Sox, "Baseball"

KICKAPOO LOGAN

Training

Tuition

Free, members St. Coaches Assn.
\$10, non-members

A. J. LINDQUIST

3215 EAST MERCER
SEATTLE 2, WASH.

Upstate New York Basketball Coaching School

July 1-3 Delhi, N. Y.

Dudey Moore—Duquesne
Coach of the Year

Taps Gallagher—Niagara
Nationally Ranked Power

Harold Bradley—Duke
Southern Powerhouse

TUITION: \$15 for one man
\$25 for two men from same school

EDWARD J. SHALKEY
Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y.

COLORADO H. S. COACHING SCHOOL

at Denver Univ. Aug. 18-20

featuring

BIGGIE MUNN
Michigan St. Rose Bowl Champs

BRANCH McCRAKEN
Indiana U. 1953 NCAA Champs

TUITION: \$10

N. C. MORRIS
1532 Madison, Denver 6, Colo.

UNIV. OF NEVADA COACHING SCHOOL

June 14-19 Reno, Nev.

JIM TATUM, Maryland
Football

PHOG ALLEN, Kansas
Basketball and Training

\$15, residents \$20, non-residents
2 hrs. credit possible, Dormitory rooms
available \$2 per day
Pre-registration and Dormitory reservations encouraged

J. E. (DOC) MARTIE, Director
University Station Reno, Nev.

BELOIT COLLEGE COACHING CLINIC

AUG. 19-21 Beloit, Wis.

BASKETBALL by Dolph Stanley

An intensive course covering every phase of the game by coach participation. Every clinic member is required to dress and participate in executing the various offenses and defenses.

Tuition: \$25

DOLPH STANLEY, Director
Beloit College Beloit, Wis.

Bobby Dodd, Red Sanders, Frank Broyles, Jess Neely, Dudey Moore, Ed Hickey, others. Tuition: \$13, members; \$16, others.

UPSTATE NEW YORK BASKETBALL—Delhi, N. Y. July 1-3. Director, Edward J. Shalkey, Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y. Staff: Dudey Moore, Taps Gallagher, Harold Bradley. Tuition: \$15 for one; \$25 for two men from the same school. See adv. on page 56.

UTAH ST. COLLEGE—Logan, Utah. June 1-5. Director, John Roning. Courses: Football, Basketball, Baseball, Training. Staff: Jim Tatum, Tippy Dye, others. Tuition: \$10. See adv. on page 52, April.

VIRGINIA H. S. LEAGUE—Blacksburg, Va. July 1-3. Director, Frank O. Moseley, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va. Courses: Football, Basketball, Baseball, Track, Training. Staff: Jim Tatum, Warren Giese, others. Tuition: \$5, state; \$10, others.

VIRGINIA ST. COLLEGE—Petersburg, Va. July 6-10. Director, S. R. (Sal) Hall. Courses: Football, Basketball. Staff: Jim Tatum, Chuck Mather, Dudey Moore.

WASHINGTON COACHES ASSN.—Seattle, Wash. Aug. 15-21. Director, A. J. Lindquist, 3215 E. Mercer, Seattle. Courses: Football, Basketball, Baseball, Track, Training. Staff: Jack Curtice, Bruce Drake, Earl Johnson, Kickapoo Logan, Brutus Hamilton. Tuition: Free, members; \$10, others. See adv. on page 55.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIV.—Morgantown, W. Va. June 2-21, 21-28, June 28-July 2, July 4-9. Director, R. O. Duncan. Courses: Football, Basketball, Baseball, Wrestling, Athletic Administration. Staff: Branch McCracken, Chuck Mather, Art Lewis, Red Brown, others. Tuition: residents—\$25.75 full six weeks or \$5 per credit hour; non-residents—\$40.75 full six weeks or \$8 per credit hour.

WISCONSIN COACHES ASSN.—Madison, Wis. Aug. 9-13. Director, Harold A. Metzen, 1809 Madison St., Madison, Wis. Courses: Football, Basketball, Baseball, Track, Tennis, Wrestling. Staff: Ivy Williamson, Hugh Daugherty, Hank Iba, Bud Foster, Bill Vickroy, others. Tuition: \$1 members and students, \$10 non-members. See adv. on page 54.

Small Community Summer Playground

(Continued from page 49)

ribbons in an event, however. We want everyone to be rewarded for daily attendance and constant practice, whether they're able to run and jump with the best or not.

Our dashes are run over a grass course that's kept well-trimmed. The lanes are lined, otherwise the boys and girls might run all over the course.

The broad jump is made from a six-inch mound of earth. Most competitors jump barefooted, with measurements being made from their takeoff. Each individual gets five jumps, two in pre-meet prelims and three in the meet.

The next event is the circling of bases 60 ft. apart. We start with grade four, and both boys and girls can compete. The base runners start from a semi-crouch position and are timed with a tenth-second stopwatch. Each entrant gets two trials, one on the day of the meet and the other two or three days beforehand. The faster of the two clockings is recorded as the youngster's official time.

Our basket shooting contests, which are for boys only, are broken up into three groups. The first five grades get 20 shots at a basket about 6 1/2 feet high. Only two shots are taken consecutively. The boys can use any type ball they choose. Most of them prefer a soccer ball or a jr. size basketball.

Our second group of basket shooters are the sixth and seventh graders who fire away at a basket 9 feet high. They're given a series of eight different shots, with layups following all but the last shot, which is a dribble-in shot.

All long shots and the dribble-in are worth two points, while all short shots or layups count one point. Perfect score for one round is 23. We go through two rounds of shots in our meets. The eighth and ninth graders (group three) follow the same procedure.

During the last week or two of the season, we schedule competition with outside opposition.

We hold the same events as in our July 4th meet. There's no separate division for girls in these inter-city meets so they must qualify for the squad in competition with the boys. Despite this handicap, several of our girls have won the right to compete in these meets.

The prizes excite the kids. The winner of each event gets a pint of ice cream. This makes it possible for a youngster to win four pints, and some of them do this. Second place is worth a 10¢ ice cream bar, third place a 5¢ bar, and fourth place a 5¢ candy bar.

A couple of summers ago, I introduced an activity that's steadily increasing in popularity—a "hexathlon." It consists of six events—a 50-yd. dash, 50-yd. low hurdles (with low benches serving for hurdles), running broad jump, high jump, 8-lb. shot put, and base circling.

An entrant must compete in ALL events or be dropped from competition. A very simplified scoring system is used, just as in cross-country. A boy is credited with one point for each position in which he finishes, with the lowest total determining the "hexathlon" champ.

MASTER COUPON

AND ADVERTISERS' INDEX

This handy method of obtaining free literature is provided for the convenience of our readers. Each advertiser is keyed by a number. All you do to obtain listed items is circle the corresponding key numbers on the business reply card and mail to us. We pay the postage! To assure getting what you want, check each advertisement carefully. Numbers in parentheses after each listing denote page on which advertisement may be found.

1 AMERICAN PLAYGROUND DEVICE (20)

- (a) Catalog of Gym Baskets, Basket Rocks, Foot Baths, Dressing Room Equipment
- (b) Catalog of Playground and Pool Equipment

2 AMERICAN WIRE (48)

- Folder on Locker Baskets and Uniform Hanger

ATHLETIC INSTITUTE (39)

3 ATLAS ATHLETIC EQUIP. (43)

- Catalog of Gym Mats and Football Dummies

4 AWARD INCENTIVES (44)

- Catalog of Trophies, Medals, Ball Charms, Pins, Plaques, etc.

5 BEHRENS MFG. (32)

- Brochure on Portable Water Bubbler

6 BENSON OPTICAL (44)

- Information on Athletic Glasses

7 BRADLEY WASHFTN. (49)

- Catalog of Multi Stall and Column Showers

8 BROOKS SHOE (27)

- (a) Complete Football Shoe Catalog
- (b) Information on Track and Baseball Shoes

9 BROWN, M. D. (45)

- Catalog of Electric Scoreboards for Football, Baseball, Basketball

10 COACHING SCHOOLS

- Further Information on
 - (a) Adelphi Coll. (55)
 - (b) Beloit Coll. (56)
 - (c) Colorado H. S. (56)
 - (d) Connecticut U. (54)
 - (e) Eastern Penna. (55)
 - (f) Idaho Coaches (54)
 - (g) Ill. St.-West Ill. (55)
 - (h) Nevada U. (56)
 - (i) New Mexico (55)
 - (j) New York St. (53)
 - (k) Ohio Football (53)
 - (l) South Carolina (54)
 - (m) Upstate N. Y. (56)
 - (n) Washington St. (55)
 - (o) Wisconsin U. (54)

11 CRAMER CHEMICAL (32)

- Information on Training Supplies and Textbooks

12 CROWTHER, RAE (39)

- Illustrated Brochure on Crowther Charger, Blocker and Tackler

13 DAYTON RACQUET (46)

- Rules and Court Layouts For Badminton and Tennis

14 DOLGE, C. B. (51)

- Catalog on Stop Watches

15 DUNLOP RUBBER (51)

- "How to Improve Your Tennis Game" by Vinnie Richards (Stipulate number wanted)

16 E-Z WALK (50)

- Information on Handy Padding Materials

17 EDERER DIVISION (25)

- Catalog of Complete Line of Invincible Nets for all Sports

18 FAIR PLAY (42)

- Catalog on Electric Scoreboards for all sports

19 FENNER-HAMILTON (48)

- Literature on Web Bed Trampoline

20 GENERAL SPORTCRAFT (2)

- (a) Rules Booklets for Badminton, Deck Tennis, Shuffleboard, Table Tennis, Bat Tennis
- (b) Official Game Rules Booklet

21 GRISWOLD, LARRY (48)

- Information on Trampoline Bed and Trampoline Manual

22 HILLERICH & BRADSBY (6)

- (a) Famous Slugger Yearbook
- (b) Official Softball Rules

23 HILLYARD CHEMICAL (1)

- (a) Gym Marking Chart
- (b) Basketball Scoring and Scouting Book

24 HUSSEY MFG. (47)

- (a) Catalog on Steel Portable Bleachers
- (b) Water Sports Equipment Catalog

IVORY SYSTEM (Back Cover)

25 JAYFRO ATH. SUPPLY (48)

- Catalog on Steel Chain Basketball Nets

26 JOHNSON & JOHNSON (4)

- Information on Complete Line of V Front Supporters

MacGREGOR CO. (15)

27 MCARTHUR & SONS (51)

- Information on School Towel Plan

28 MASTER LOCK (41)

- Brochure on Stainless-Steel Key-Control Padlocks

29 MEDART PRODUCTS (19)

- (a) Catalog on Telescopic Gym Seats, Steel Lockers
- (b) Information, Aromatic Trampoline
- (c) Catalog on Basketball Backstops, Scoreboards
- (d) Catalog on Dressing Room Equipment

30 MINNESOTA MINING & MFG. (21)

- Information on Scotch Brand Plastic Tape Floor Marker

31 NADEN & SONS (46)

- Electric Scoreboards and Timers
- (a) Baseball Catalog
- (b) Basketball Catalog
- (c) Football Catalog

32 NATIONAL SPORTS (48)

- Price Circular on Jim-Flex Gym Mats

33 NISSEN TRAMPOLINE (31)

- (a) Literature on Trampolines
- (b) Booklet, "Tips on Trampolining"

34 O-C MFG. (33)

- Information on O-C Knee Brace and V-Front Athletic Supporters

35 OCEAN POOL (33)

- (a) Catalog of Complete Line of Swim Equipment
- (b) Catalog of Complete Line of Diving Boards

36 PENNSYLVANIA ATH. PRODUCTS (23)

- Catalog on Complete Line of Rubber-Covered Balls

37 PLAYTIME EQUIP. (45)

- Literature on Welded Steel Bleachers

PRENTICE-HALL (48)

38 QUAKER OATS COMPANY (28-29)

- Booklet, "How to Play Football" by Bud Wilkinson (stipulate number wanted)

39 RAWLINGS (3)

- (a) Catalog of Equipment
- (b) Book, "Care and Cleaning of Uniforms"

40 RIDDELL, JOHN T.

- (Inside Front Cover)
- Booklet and Catalog, "The Story of Quality Athletic Shoe Construction"

41 ROBBINS FLOORING (49)

- Information on Ironbound Continuous Strip Maple Gym Floors

42 SAND KNITTING (47)

- (a) Complete Catalog of Athletic Equipment
- (b) 1954 Football Clothing Catalog

43 SANI-MIST (37)

- Complete Details of Sani-Mist Method of Athlete's Foot Prevention

44 SEAMLESS RUBBER (17)

- (a) "13 Basic Basketball Shots" by Howard Hobson (free to coaches, 50¢ to others)
- (b) "The Strapping of Athletes" by Eddie O'Donnell (free to coaches, 50¢ to others)
- (c) Complete Sports Catalog

45 SNYDER TANK (43)

- Information on Steel Bleachers

46 SPANJIAN SPORTS (37)

- Football Catalog

47 STEBER MFG. (36)

- Bulletin on Gym and Field Lighting Units and Fixtures

48 STEWART IRON (16)

- Catalog of Fences, Baseball Backstops, Wire Mesh Partitions, Railings, etc.

49 STOPPLE COMPANY (41)

- Information on Dr. Frank's Ear Protectors

50 TRACK & FIELD SUPPLY (50)

- Catalog on Complete Line of Equipment

51 WILLIAMS-HUFF (26)

- Information on Featherbite Teeth and Mouth Protector

NEW EQUIPMENT ITEMS

Following are the new equipment items illustrated and described in this issue. Page numbers on which they may be found are indicated in the parentheses. For further information on any of these items, circle the respective key numbers on the business reply card below.

1 SHOULDER PAD (22)

2 PORTABLE BAT RACK (22)

3 EAR PROTECTORS (22)

4 DIVING BOARDS (22)

5 FOOTBALL HELMET (22)

6 TENNIS RACKETS (22)

May 1954

Please ask the manufacturers, indicated by the numbers I have circled, to send the free literature requested. Advertisers, free offers, and page on which they may be found are listed in the Master Coupon.

FREE LITERATURE

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- 10(c) 10(d) 10(e) 10(f) 10(g) 10(h) 10(i) 10(j)
- 10(k) 10(l) 10(m) 10(n) 10(o) 11 12 13 14
- 15 16 17 18 19 20(a) 20(b) 21 22(a) 22(b)
- 23(a) 23(b) 24(a) 24(b) 25 26 27 28 29(a)
- 29(b) 29(c) 29(d) 30 31(a) 31(b) 31(c) 32
- 33(a) 33(b) 34 35(a) 35(b) 36 37 38 39(a)
- 39(b) 40 41 42(a) 42(b) 43 44(a) 44(b) 44(c)
- 45 46 47 48 49 50 51

NEW EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

1 2 3 4 5 6

NAME

POSITION

SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT

CITY

STATE

No coupon honored unless position is stated

CIRCLE CORRESPONDING KEY NUMBERS ON FACING CARD

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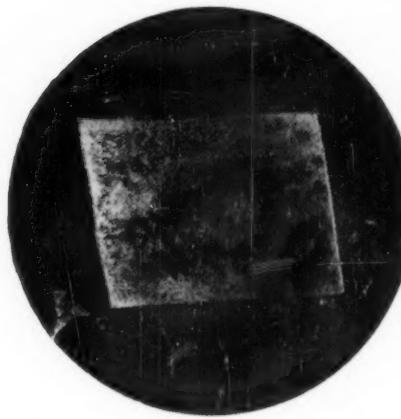
This detachable card is provided for the convenience of our readers. Carefully scan the listings on the Master Coupon (inside cover). Upon deciding what free literature you want, circle the corresponding key numbers on the reverse side of this card and mail to us.



IS CONCENTRATED ATHLETIC SHOE PROTECTION

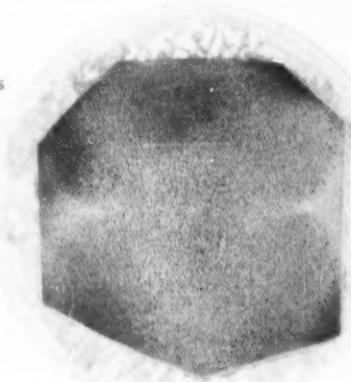
Vita-San is an antiseptic, non-toxic sanitizing agent which inhibits and kills mold-fungi and bacterial growth commonly found in Athletic Footwear. It also eliminates foot odor — and advances foot hygiene and foot comfort. (Spray, Swab, Dip Shoes).

Vita-San is lasting mildew protection and a preservative of unsurpassed quality, improving pliability and elasticity of leather. It has been accepted by The Military, under Government Designation No. OPP 33, as an antiseptic mildew dressing — non-irritating to skin on intimate contact.



Vita-San
Laboratory Bacterial Cultures

No. 1. Shows fungus action on leather which has been impregnated with — Para-Nitro-Phenol — a commonly used fungicide.



No. 2. Clearly shows absolute immunity for fungus in leather treated with VITA-SAN.

Vita-San is a positive foot safeguard, and should be used as a spray around showers, lockers, swimming pools and gymnasiums. In the evaluation of organisms responsible for athlete's foot infection, the contact time for complete inhibition on Sabouraud's Dextros Agar Plates is less than 1 minute for VITA-SAN. You can discard foot baths.

IVORY SYSTEM, INC.
PEABODY, MASS.

Sole distributors of Vita-San covering the entire field of athletics in U. S. A. and possessions.

ATHLETIC INSTITUTE
Keep Fit
ATHLETICS AND RECREATION

"IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!"

Ivory System

PEABODY, MASSACHUSETTS

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OF ATHLETIC
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

